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CRIME AND CASUALTY.

THE SHIP LABORERS OF QUEBEC.

Both Parties Still Under Arms and Eager for the Fray—The Origin of the Difficulty—A Terrible Case of Child Murder in Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LEXINGTON, GA., August 16.—On last Friday Mr. Boggs, coroner of Oglethorpe county, held an inquest over the body of an infant negro, which appears to have been slain by its mother in the very hour of its birth. The jury, with James Dillard as foreman, found the deceased body in a box in which it had been buried, and after due questioning, elicited the following facts in relation to it:

On Sunday morning, August 10th, Mary Phinizy, colored, passed a house on David Barrow's farm, where the mother of the child, a young negro of seventeen, by the name of Mary, was found leaning against the gate. She seemed to be in great pain, and Mary Phinizy asked her what was the matter. She replied that she had the toothache, and Mary Phinizy, after giving her advice on the cure of toothache, proceeded to her house. Here she found her husband, and knowing the condition of the girl she had just left, she sent him back. After rummaging around Mary's cabin awhile he discovered the body of a new-born child. It had been placed at some little distance from the cabin in a cotton row, and some dirt had been cast upon it. Hurrying back to his wife, the negro man told her what he had found. With the assistance of other negroes they buried it, and that would have ended the matter had not the occurrence reached Coroner Boggs, who immediately acted.

The body was duly examined, though being decayed so much made it a terrible job. The head of the child was crushed, as if it had been struck by a billet of wood. The mother explained this by saying that a few minutes before the birth of the child, she had fallen down on leaving the house. The verdict of the jury was rendered squarely against the mother, charging her with the murder of her baby.

She is very weak now, and has not been acquainted with the verdict. As soon as she is able to be moved she will be arrested.

The mother lived on David Barrow's farm in Wolf's district some seven or eight miles above Lexington, Georgia.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 16.—The fire which occurred Thursday morning at Parker's Landing, as the result of lightning, has proved more destructive than was expected. All efforts to extinguish the burning oil have up to this evening been ineffectual. Five tanks, containing 85,000 barrels of oil, have been burned. The third tank caught at 11 o'clock this morning and burst with terrific force, the concussion shattering every pane of glass on River avenue and knocking several people senseless. The burning oil rushed into the river and it became a sheet of flames. The greatest consternation prevailed—everyone fleeing to the hills for safety. By the wind suddenly changing the town is saved. The flames are now confined to the tanks.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 16.—During the storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck a stable near Thornton, Va., on the Washington and Ohio railroad, killing two young men and seriously injuring two others who had taken refuge therein.

QUEBEC, August 16.—All remained quiet in the city during the night, except that in some streets pistol shots were fired at random. The troops are still in their barracks. At noon the fighting was resumed by the French attacking Champlain street from the heights. The attacking party is said to be in large numbers and well armed.

The Irish of Champlain and Montcalm wards are all prepared to defend their homes and families with their lives, and have in some instances barricaded their houses. Passengers by the North Shore train from Montreal last night say the cars were stoned in passing through St. Roche, and Bishop Bacine, of Chicautini, and other passengers were slightly injured by missiles.

In order to render the reports of the riot more intelligible it may be well to state that the upper part of Champlain street, leading up to the coves from the city, is inhabited principally by the Irish, and higher up, towards Sillery street, that portion of the street called Cape Blanc is known as the French district. St. Roche and St. Sauveur are also principally French, and Montcalm ward Irish and French.

An evening paper estimates the expense caused to the city by the riot at over fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the commercial loss which must ensue. Individual rioting and assaults at Cape Blanc continue at intervals, but there is not so much apprehension now of another stand-up fight. The ninth battalion, which has been called out and which is composed principally of French Canadians, has been deprived of its arms. A meeting of the members of the old ship laborers society has been called for to-night on Priest's wharf, and will be addressed by Messrs. John Murphy, ex-Mayor John Sharples, of Sharples & Co., and W. Roe, of Allan & Roe, the object being to induce the extremists in the society to accept the terms desired by the French seceders. Upper town is pretty free from trouble, and strangers and business men are not interfered with by either side, so that travelers and tourists have nothing to fear in the city.

Rumors are current that during the night a number of St. Sauveur people made a raid upon the armory at Lovette, and robbed it of its contents. The military authorities are unable to confirm the report, but it is certain that the belligerents are well armed. The houses in Champlain street are all provided to-day, with stones and other missiles on every flat and death will surely be the fate of any attacking party, which assays to proceed up for the cove. Cannon still remain planted across the street. Battery B. 8th battalion and the cavalry remain under arms in case of an emergency.

CHICAGO, August 16.—An unknown tramp, who was attempting to force an entrance, last night, into the house of H. W. Baldwin, a resident of a suburban town, River Forest, was shot dead by a charge from a shot-gun in the hands of a son of Mr. Baldwin, who happened to be in the house. Two accomplices escaped.

BOSTON, August 16.—Joseph F. Frye, aged about forty, a dealer in hides and leather, was found murdered this forenoon, at his residence, 13 Joy street. A letter-carrier, seeing the door ajar, entered and found Frye lying in front of his open safe with a bullet hole through his head. The safe had been robbed of its contents. Frye was last seen at his place of business about five o'clock last night. His family is away, but is expected to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—J. S. Verts, assistant superintendent of the Atlantic City narrow gauge railroad, Charles E. Rednon, a telegraph operator, and Thomas Pennypacker, an engineer, who are charged with negligence in running the trains by which five lives were lost on Thursday last, were arrested in Camden to-day. Superintendent Verts was committed without bail for a hearing on Monday.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The charred remains of one man and three servant girls were found this morning in the ruins of the Locust Grove hotel, at Bath, L. I., which was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Peaceful Times in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 10, via. Havana.—Opposition papers continue to criticise unfavorably on the recent events at Vera Cruz and complain of the arbitrary conduct of the governor. Figuerero, the famous leader of the pronunciada in the state of Vera Cruz, has been overtaken with four armed followers and his second officer and all shot. The old law in existence prohibiting the immediate execution of all parties caught in arms, whether under pretext of a revolution or otherwise, has been drawn from oblivion by President Diaz and he fulfills its text in spite of all outcries.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Late this afternoon detectives arrested Rowe C. Earl and wife and Mary Henderson for making and passing counterfeit silver money. The arrest is considered a very important one, as the coin dollars and half dollars are so perfectly counterfeited as to deceive even experts. Only by cutting them in two can their spuriousness be determined.

The Greek Frontier.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 16.—The porte has replied to-day to the foreign ambassadors, communicating the appointment of Safvet Pasha and Ali Saib Pashas as commissioners for the settlement of the Greek question. Negotiations will commence immediately and a compromise is expected.

THE TUGGLE CLAIM.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR

In Response to a Resolution of the House of Representatives—All the Facts Concerning the Appointment of Hon. W. O. Tuggle as Agent of the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., August 15, 1879.—To the House of Representatives: In response to your resolution calling on the governor for "all the facts in connection with the appointment of W. O. Tuggle as agent of the state of Georgia for the collection of claims against the United States government, and all the facts in his possession touching the subject matter of the memorial of the Hon. James A. Green," I have the honor to submit the following:

On the 4th of January, 1879, I made a contract with W. O. Tuggle (a copy of which is herewith submitted marked exhibit A,) by which it will be seen that he was authorized to prosecute certain claims of the state of Georgia against the United States government, on a contingent commission of 15 per cent. of whatever amount might be recovered, he paying his own expenses.

Before making said contract communications were addressed, at my suggestion, to members of congress to ascertain if any and what claims of the state were being prosecuted by any one before the congress. To these communications answers were received from the Hon. A. H. Stephens and the Hon. H. P. Bell. It will be seen from these letters that there was no claim before congress on behalf of Georgia except the Trezevant claim; that no other claim was known to them, and that the Trezevant claim, which is not the one collected by W. O. Tuggle, was believed to be the only one remaining unsettled. These letters (the originals of which are herewith transmitted, marked exhibit B,) were filed in the executive office for my inspection prior to the making of the contract with W. O. Tuggle. This contract made him an agent for the prosecution of no claim accruing prior to the year 1792. The Trezevant claim dates back to 1777. It grew out of a debt incurred by the state of Georgia for supplies purchased of one Robert Farquhar for the use of troops at Savannah under the command Gen. James Jackson in 1777. One Peter Trezevant married the only daughter of Robert Farquhar, and became, therefore, the owner of the claim, and hence it is known as the Trezevant claim. This became a debt of the United States government under the act of August 5th, 1790, known as the "assumption act." This Trezevant claim, which was the only claim of the state pending before congress, and for which the Hon. James A. Green claimed to be agent, was not included in the contract with W. O. Tuggle, and he has not assumed to be agent for it, nor attempted its collection. He, (W. O. Tuggle) proposed, and his proposition was accepted—to investigate and prosecute, if found, other claims against the general government, in behalf of the state. His report, herewith submitted (marked exhibit C.) will furnish information as to how he discovered that one error had been made by the officers of the United States treasury, in calculating the interest on final settlement with Georgia in 1851, for expenses incurred during the Indian hostilities in 1836-7-8, and how he proceeded to collect this hitherto unheard of claim.

As to the services rendered by him in collecting this claim for additional interest, I respectfully refer to the following letters addressed to him by members of congress which were submitted to me before the settlement was made by me with W. O. Tuggle:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1879.—Colonel W. O. Tuggle, Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to testify to your signal success, under most discouraging circumstances, in securing from congress an appropriation of $72,000 due the state for more than forty years. But for your great intelligence, industry and unwonted faith, such an issue would not have been reached. Your contract, as I am informed, gives you the 15 per cent. on such sum as you may recover. You have earned every dollar of it. I trust no one will gainsay it. An intimate knowledge of your difficulties justifies me in expressing this opinion. Yours, etc., (Signed) JAMES H. BLOUNT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1879.—Hon. W. O. Tuggle, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—Allow me as a Georgian to congratulate you on the extraordinary success of your recent efforts in discovering and establishing a balance of upwards of $72,000 due our state from the general government. I speak of this success as extraordinary, because I know of nothing like it in the past history of our country. You certainly deserve the thanks of the entire people of Georgia. I am aware of the obstacles that have been raised by the officers of the treasury department against the payment of the amount which both houses of congress, with the sanction of the president, not only allowed as just and right but directed to be paid. But I do not think these objections will prevail long. I can but believe you will soon reach the ultimate goal to which your efforts have been directed. Hence my congratulations.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1879.—Hon. W. O. Tuggle, Dear Colonel: You request me to state in writing what I know of your recent efforts and enterprise in securing the payment of money due by the general government to Georgia on account of the Indian hostilities of 1836-7-8. I very gladly do so. In the first place, let me say that I had never heard, nor do I believe any member of congress from Georgia ever heard of such a claim until you discovered it and called attention to it. In the next place, it was considered by every one I heard speak in private upon the subject a hopeless task to undertake its collection. You certainly have not only made good your title to the per centage allowed you by your contract with the governor, but you are entitled to the thanks of the people of the state. Indeed, you have displayed a degree of energy, enterprise and ability in this matter, which I think has rarely been equalled in the management of any case before congress. With my congratulations upon the passage of the bill and the collection of the sum appropriated, I am, very truly yours. (Signed) J. B. GORDON.

In compliance with the request to furnish all facts in my possession "touching the subject-matter of the memorial of Hon. James A. Green," I beg leave to submit the following:

On December 24, 1857, an executive order was issued by Governor Joseph E. Brown, appointing Wm. M. Varnum, of Lumpkin county, Ga., claim agent of the state (a copy of which order is attached) marked exhibit D). On the 1st of January following (1858) the bonds issued by the state in 1848 for the Trezevant claims amounting to $35,555.02, matured and were paid. On the 13th of February, 1858, Governor Joseph E Brown, by executive order, constituted Hon. W. M. Varnum, special agent for the collection of the "Trezevant claim," and the records at Washington show that Mr. Varnum immediately entered on the prosecution of the duties of his agency, and continued to prosecute them up to the beginning of the late civil war. (A copy of Governor Brown's order is herewith transmitted marked exhibit E.)

As shown by the records of the executive department, "James A. Green was elected surveyor-general" on the 7th of November, 1857, and took the oath of office on the 24th of November, 1857, for the term of two years following, as appears from exhibit F, hereto attached. Pending his term of office as surveyor-general of the state, he was elected in December, 1858, to the office of agent for the state in the claim of Peter Trezevant with a contingent fee of 25 per cent out of the amount he might collect. I invite special attention to the terms of his appointment, which was made by the following resolutions:

Resolved, etc., That his excellency, the governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to deliver to James A. Green all the papers of whatever kind in the claim of Peter Trezevant for the purpose of protecting said claim against the government of the United States, either before the court of claims or the congress of the United States, as he, the said James A. Green, may think best.

Resolved, That said James A. Green is hereby authorized to retain 25 per cent out of the amount he may collect of said claim for his services as agent or attorney.

Resolved, That if said James A. Green should fail to collect said claim the state of Georgia shall not be liable or bound to allow him anything for his services.

Approved December 11, 1858.

It will be observed that these resolution made James A. Green agent for the Trezevant claim only, and yet it is asserted in the resolution of 1876 (a copy of which is hereto attached, marked exhibit G), that he had been appointed agent for collecting claims growing out of the war of 1812, and any former war. This is clearly a mistake; but if it were true the resolution even of 1876 did not constitute him agent for the claim collected by W. O. Tuggle, which was a claim of additional interest computed and ascertained by him to be due on the principal, paid by the United States government to Georgia for expenses incurred during the Indian troubles of 1836, 1837 and 1838.

An examination of the constitution and laws will show that if the legislature ever intended to constitute James A. Green agent for the collection of this interest he could not have held said agency after his election to the general assembly. He was elected in 1876 representative from the county of Baldwin, and again in 1877, which office he now holds in the present house of representatives. Article 3, section 1, paragraph 4 of the constitution of 1868, and article 3, section 4, paragraph 7 of the constitution of 1877 forbids any person holding any office or appointment, with any emolument or compensation attached, from having a seat in either house of the legislature to any office or appointment having any emolument attached.

By section 129, paragraph 4 and section 135, paragraphs 4 and 7 of the code it will be seen that the former office of state agent was necessarily vacated by James A. Green by reason of his election and qualification as a member of the legislature.

Reference is respectfully made to section 69 of the code, which declares that "all appointments to discharge a public duty, by the general assembly, or by the governor, under its authority are declared to be officio within the meaning of the constitution."

The facts, therefore, are these: That James A. Green was appointed agent for the Trezevant claim, while Wm. M. Varnum still acting as such agent, and had actively prosecuted the claim at Washington.

That the resolution of 1876, from which James A. Green derives his authority, if any he has, to represent all claims of the state against the general government, recites as facts what the resolution of 1858 clearly shows were not facts.

That the correspondence herewith submitted, and the records show that James A. Green had never presented any claim for the state of Georgia, growing out of the Indian hostilities from 1835 to 1838, in which W. O. Tuggle collected the amount named in his report, and whatever "time, labor and money" were expended by James A. Green, must have been expended in the prosecution of the Trezevant claim.

That the claim for interest collected by W. O. Tuggle has been dormant since 185—until its discovery by him.

That whatever right James A. Green had to act as agent for any claim of the state was forfeited by his voluntary acceptance of the office of representative in the state legislature.

And, finally, that if, upon any construction of the resolution appointing him, James A. Green had ever been constituted agent for the collection of the interest collected by W. O. Tuggle, and if James A. Green's acceptance of the office of representative, did not under the constitution and laws vacate his office of state agent, yet he had forfeited all his right to act as such agent by his long continued neglect of the state interest in this behalf, and his failure to call attention to its existence, or to present and prosecute it before the congress or the courts. His own memorial shows that so far as this claim is concerned, James A. Green had never appeared in Washington until the treasury department had issued the draft for payment, after the discovery, prosecution and collection of said claim by W. O. Tuggle. ALFRED H. COLQUITT.

Exhibit A.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1879.—Whereas, recent investigations make it probable that certain sums of money were advanced by Georgia in the past, which, with proper effort, could be perhaps recovered in part from the United States; and whereas, these probable claims have been lost sight of, and no effort for years in relation thereto made to recover such sums which may be due, to-wit: for expenses incurred in 1792, 1793-4-6; for expenses in the war of 1812; the Indian troubles of 1817-18: the Florida war and 1836-8 the Creek wars and troubles; for expenses and losses resulting from the failure on the part of the United States to comply in letter and spirit with the articles of cession of 1802, and for expenses incurred in removing the Cherokee Indians, and for expenses incurred in the war with Mexico; and whereas, W. O. Tuggle has brought this information to light and proposes to ascertain, arrange and prosecute said claims and collect the same if possible; and whereas, the records and archives of the state show that in the past agents have been appointed to look after similar matters, to-wit: Hon. John W. Hunton in 1823-4, and the Hon. Joseph Sturgis in 1849 by his excellency Governor Towns, and afterwards by Governor Howell Cobb; in consideration thereof it is agreed by the state of Georgia, through Alfred H. Colquitt, governor, that said William O. Tuggle, be and he is hereby constituted and appointed the agent of the state of Georgia to arrange and prosecute said described claims, with full and complete power over the same for said purposes of adjustment or collection, and that should he succeed in recovering the same, or any part thereof, then in that contingency he, the said W. O. Tuggle, shall retain for his compensation 15 per cent of such recovery, he to pay his own expenses out of said 15 per cent, and should any advances be made, when it appears for the welfare of the commonwealth so to do, then such advances, should they be made, are to be returned by said Tuggle out of the recovery aforesaid, and it is further agreed that to facilitate the adjustment and collection of said probable claims that the state will by her executive and general assembly, if deemed proper by that honorable body, render such aid and assistance to said. W. O. Tuggle, by message or resolution, or memorial, as the circumstance of the case may seem to justify in order to perfect the true interest of the state in regard thereto, and that said W. O. Tuggle as such agent is authorized to examine the archives and records of the state at Atlanta and Milledgeville, and letters of credential shall be furnished him by the governor to the authorities at Washington in order that he may pursue his investigation under favorable circumstances as to privileges and courtesies, and said William O. Tuggle agrees to the foregoing stipulations regarding the prosecution of said claim, diligently and faithfully, and his excellency Alfred H. Colquitt, agrees as governor of Georgia to the same as set forth in the foregoing contract, and it is further agreed that should it become necessary for said W. O. Tuggle to employ associate agents at Washington or New York or elsewhere, then in that event he, the said Tuggle, is to pay said agent so employed by him out of said fifteen per cent. aforesaid, and that Georgia shall incur no other and further liability than the said fifteen per cent. contingent compensation out of said recovery, unless the governor or general assembly should consider for the best interests of Georgia to pay said other agents without requiring said Tuggle to bear the entire burden of expenditures out of said fifteen per cent., but said advances, if any to said Tuggle, to pay his personal expenses while investigating and prosecuting said claims are to be returned by him o of his said fifteen per cent., as aforesaid.

Signed in duplicate.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT.
W. O. TUGGLE.

Exhibit B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1878.—Hon. W. O. Tuggle, LaGrange, Ga.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th instant just at hand. If there is any amount due to the state of Georgia on account of the expenses of the war of 1836, I am not aware of it. I thought that all expenses of this character had been settled, but I do not know. Very truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
Per E. W. Grant.

CUMMING, GA., December 30, 1878.—Hon. W. O. Tuggle—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th instant just received. The facts upon which I based my bill in the house of representatives to recover a certain claim for Georgia from the federal government are as follows: In 1777 the state of Georgia purchased certain supplies of clothing from a merchant in Charleston, whose name was Farquhar, for the state troops, then engaged in the common struggle for independence. This claim fell into the hands of Peter Trezevant by inheritance, and figures in the history of Georgia legislation as the Trezevant claim. The federal government by act of congress after the adoption of the constitution assumed the debts contracted by the claims in the common cause, and settled with all the states including Georgia. But at the time that settlement was made with Georgia she disputed the validity of this claim, and it was not included in the settlement. In 1841, I think, the legislature raised commissioners, consisting of Joseph Henry Lumpkin, William Law and Duncan G. Campbell to investigate this claim. They did so, and unanimously reported that the claim was just, and the state ought to pay it. In 1847 or 1848, the legislature passed an act for its payment, and for that purpose issued the bonds of the state, the last of which was paid in 1858. This claim is therefore a claim of the state against the federal government for money which she expended for the common defense in the revolutionary war, which debt the government by act of congress assumed. It is the only debt of the kind, so far as I am advised, remaining unpaid. And it is a shame that it is not paid.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. P. BELL.

Exhibit C.

REPORT OF W. O. TUGGLE,

AS AGENT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

As agent of the state of Georgia, under the contract of January 4, 1879, the writer proceeded to Washington, D. C., and by virtue of authority of the president examined the archives of the government relating to accounts with the state of Georgia. Memorials were prepared by the writer and presented to both houses of the 45th congress.

Only one claim of the state was pending before congress, to-wit: "The Trezevant Claim." A bill to pay said claim had been introduced by Hon. H. P. Bell in the 45th congress. This claim was for certain money expended by Georgia in purchasing supplies for the common defense in 1777 from one Robert Farquhar for the troops commanded by General James Jackson at Savannah, Georgia.

The daughter of Robert Farquhar married Peter Trezevant and therefore the claim was called the Trezevant claim.

In 1838 Trezevant petitioned the state for payment, and a committee was appointed composed of Hons. Joseph H. Lumpkin, William & David C. Campbell, who reported favorably, but no act was passed till 1847 provided for payment, and then the sum of $22,222.22, being the principal was paid in 6 per cent bonds, which matured July 1, 1858, when the principal and interest amounting to $35,555.42, were paid by the state of Georgia.

Under act of congress August 5, 1790, the United States assumed the payment of revolutionary war debts incurred by the states for common defense.

As this claim was not included in my contract I declined to take charge of it.

Several meritorious claims were discovered, but a prudent regard for the welfare of the state counsels silence as to their nature and amount, as the possibility of collection might be lessened by publicity.

One of the claims discovered was selected, presented, prosecuted through both houses of the 45th congress, the bill signed on March 3, 1879, and the sum of $72,296.94 was collected and paid to the governor of the state, less the contingent commission retained as per contract of January 4, 1879.

This claim resulted from advances made by Georgia from 1835 to '38 in connection with the suppression of Indian hostilities by the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole Indians.

When the writer first called attention to this claim, the officials of the United States insisted that the debt had been paid, both principal and interest.

An examination of the records showed that the accounts had been settled by former agents of Georgia. Hon. Joseph Sturgis, as agent, made the last settlement and receipted for the interest paid under act March 3, 1851. The principal, $175,000, had been paid under act August 11, 1842.

What remained unpaid, if both principal and interest had been paid? Nothing at all, if the method of computing interest as pursued by the United States was correct and legal.

The writer respectfully suggested that the method of computing interest had been illegal; that the United States had agreed in the act August 11, 1842, to repay the principal; that on March 3, 1851, the United States had agreed to repay 6 per cent interest on such sum as Georgia either paid or lost interest upon, and that these laws had never been executed. By the method pursued every dollar considered due was paid, but the method was illegal.

To illustrate, $100,000 at 6 per cent for 12 months—$6,000 interest—making amount due $106,000. Suppose it was desired to pay $50,000, then the entire payment was applied to the principal and the amount of interest was carried to an interest account for payment at the final settlement.

This method would leave $50,000 principal unpaid, and on this sum interest would be computed therefor, whereas by the method urged by the writer, the interest should be paid first and the balance of the payment applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt, thus leaving $56,000 principal unpaid and on this sum interest would accrue subsequent to the partial payment.

The writer insisted that such was the law. The reply was that all accounts had been settled under the other method up to 1857.

The supreme court of the United States decided in 1836 in Story vs. Livingstone, that the rule of computing interest was as stated by the writer, and as the laws of 1842 and 1857 were passed after said rule had been declared to be the legal rule, therefore the Georgia account had never been legally settled.

After several appearances before the committee of appropriations of which Hon. J. H. Blount, of Georgia, was a member, the writer was informed by the committee that if the secretary of the treasury would send in a communication to congress stating that any amount was due to Georgia under existing laws, the committee would report in favor of paying such sum. Upon consulting members of congress it was evident that no such communication would be transmitted.

The writer, as agent of Georgia, called on the secretary of the treasury and was authorized to obtain from the second and third auditors a tabular statement showing the amount of principal and interest computed at the rate specified in the act of March 3, 1851. After days of calculation, based on the figures on the books of the treasury department, and vouchers filed by Hon. Joseph Sturgis, as agent of Georgia, a conclusion was reached. The writer then applied to the auditors and received in reply to his questions tabular statements, including the calculations made as authorized by the secretary of the treasury. When the official letters were received by the writer, he applied to the secretary of the treasury, and requested that letters of the auditors, containing the tabular statements, should be conveyed to him in an official communication signed by the secretary of the treasury and directed to the writer as agent of the state of Georgia. This was done. These estimates were then delivered by the writer to the sub-committee of appropriations on the "sundry civil bill," composed of Messrs. Hewitt, Durham and Baker. After several hearings the committee decided to report favorably, and at their suggestion the writer prepared a clause to be inserted in the "sundry civil bill," as follows:

That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby directed to pay the state of Georgia $72,296.94 in full settlement of advances made to the United States for the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indians in 1836-7-8, and that said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

When the sub-committee reported to the full committee the vote on the adoption of the above clause was 5 to 5, and the chairman, Mr. Adkins, of Tennessee, cast the deciding vote. Hon. J. H. Blount, of Georgia, rendered valuable assistance at this critical juncture. Expecting a vote separately on the Georgia clause, the writer visited every member of congress from Georgia and requested official co-operation and was gratified at their readiness to aid their state.

Contrary to practice the "sundry civil bill" was passed under a suspension of the rules, without debate and without opportunity to amend.

Much opposition was encountered in the senate, but on Saturday night, March 1, 1879, the sundry civil bill was adopted.

There was a motion made to strike out the Georgia clause by Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and speeches were made against it by the mover, by Senator Chandler, and by Senator Edmunds; Senator Gordon spoke in favor of the appropriation, and the motion to strike out the Georgia clause was lost.

The bill was duly signed and became a law on March 3, 1879.

The writer prepared an account based on said act of March 3, 1879, making the appropriation, and presented it to the secretary of the treasury for payment.

When the account reached the 3d auditor he raised the point that Georgia was indebted to the United States on account of the direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861, and that the sum appropriated by act of March 3, 1879, should be credited on said direct tax account and not paid in money.

The register of the treasury had informed the writer of this demand long before, and ow addressed a communication to the 3d auditor reciting that "there is due the United States from the state of Georgia on account of the direct tax, per 8th section of act of August 5, 1861, $512,959.58, as appears from the books of the register's office."

The secretary of the treasury referred the case to the assistant secretary. The writer appeared before this official several times his views of the law of the case, but no decision was obtained. In reply to a question "Whether any set-off was made of the direct tax in the case of Kansas, Florida and any other state?" the third auditor replied to the assistant secretary that—

"1. No allowance had been made to Florida since 1861.

"2 That Kansas was credited with $9,360.82 on March 19, 1870, on account of direct tax.

"3. That Missouri, by act April 17, 1866, was credited with $646,958.23, and under act June 21, 1866, West Virginia was charged with her quota, $153,978.75, on account of the direct tax.

Balances due the said states have been credited to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kentucky."

On March 10, 1879, the secretary of the treasury referred the papers to Hon. A. G. Porter, first comptroller, "for his direction as to whether the amount payable to the state of Georgia, under act March 3, 1879, should be set off against the amount of the direct tax under act August 5, 1861, and acts amendatory thereto, apportioned to that state."

It is not deemed necessary to enter into the arguments made by the writer to the first comptroller, contending that the act of August 5, 1861, and acts amendatory thereto, created no obligation against the state of Georgia, as a state, and that the United States were in error in charging the state of Georgia, as a state, with the amount apportioned to Georgia by act of August 5, 1861; that the constitution of the United States conferred on congress no power to tax a state as a state, and congress had never claimed, nor attempted to exercise such a power, when levying direct taxes, as in 1798, 1813, 1815 and 1861.

After a patient investigation the first comptroller decided as follows:

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 21, 1879.—Respectfully returned to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. The amount payable to the state of Georgia under the sundry civil act of March 3, 1879, should be paid to the state, and not set off against the amount of direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, and acts amendatory thereto, apportioned to that state.

A. G. PORTER, Frst Comptroller.

The secretary of the treasury endorsed as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT April 21, 1879.—Respectfully returned to the Hon. 3d Auditor, and attention invited to the indorsement of the first comptroller, which is approved.

J. T. P. JOHN SHERMAN Secretary.

It was necessary to pass the papers through sixteen different officers but by 10 o'clock a. m., April 22, 1879, New York exchange was delivered to the writer in settlement of the account presented for the sum appropriated on March 3, 1879.

Special thanks are due Hon. J. H. Blount for assistance rendered at critical moments. Every member of the Georgia delegation expressed a willingness to co-operate with the writer in collecting said claim.

It so happened that Senator J. B. Gordon was frequently burdened with the difficulties of the Georgia claim and it would require a detailed history to recount his many timely favors often rendered while suffering intensely from physical afflictions. The writer often felt that he could not have succeeded without the constant vigilance and untiring zeal of General Gordon.

The senate ordered the decision in the Georgia case and accompanying papers to be printed. The accompanying papers embrace the argument in the case, the decision of Judge Porter and compilation prepared by the writer, giving the history and law of direct taxes.

It is proper to acknowledge the uniform courtesy to me as agent of Georgia by the officials of the United States government. The president on several occasions interposed his kind offices to facilitate the interests of the state.

During the investigation and prosecution of the claim collected assistance was rendered and courtesies were extended by the secretary of the treasury, by Hon. E. B. French, 2d auditor, by Hon. Horace Austin, 3d auditor, and his clerk on "state claims," Mr. Pettengill.

Mr. Thomas Rathbone worked laboriously and cheerfully with the writer during the long and wearying examination of the records and documents in the 2d auditor's office.

Hon. A. G. Porter patiently examined all the authorities cited and listened day after day to arguments on the disputed points amid the perplexing duties arising from the adjournment of the 45th congress and convening of the 46th congress and rendered a decision just to Georgia and to the United States.

The mantle of the patriarch of Uz would gracefully adorn his shoulders.

Major J. T. Power, chief of the warrant division, was ever ready to render assistance proper and suitable, and often were his services valuable.

The members of congress who saw proper to write congratulatory letters to the writer bear testimony to the fact that this claim was discovered by me and prosecuted by me and collected by me.

No other person ever wrote a line, worked an hour, or expended a dollar in the preparation of the papers, and in the prosecution of the claim referred to as collected by me during the last session of the forty-fifth congress. No other paper was found prepared by any other, or former agent of Georgia that was used in any manner in the prosecution and collection of the sum appropriated March 3, 1879, to-wit: $72,296.84. The calculations and vouchers of Hon. Joseph Sturgis were examined while computing the interest on the method adopted by me and urged on the departments under the decision of the supreme court.

Among the numerous obstacles to be contended with was a certain protest against the payment of the claim by a gentleman who claimed to be agent of Georgia, and who came to Washington during the 46th congress at my instance and request. I was informed that he had rendered service regarding the Trezevant claim, and when Hon. A. H. Stephens suggested that perhaps the Trezevant claim might be pushed through the 46th congress, provided general legislation was entertained, I communicated with Hon. James A. Green, Milledgeville, Ga., requesting him to come to Washington in order that we might together work on the Trezevant claim. He came. No arrangement was perfected. He saw proper to file a protest against the claim, which had been discovered by me and prosecuted by me through the 45th congress, but which had not been paid because of the direct tax issue.

No assistance was rendered me by any one claiming to be agent of Georgia, but on the contrary, ex-Governor Sheppard, as the representative of Hon. James A. Green, opposed my efforts and placed every possible obstacle in the way of payment to me as agent of Georgia, and on April 22, 1879, when the New York exchange was delivered to me, "Boss" Sheppard asserted the right to take possession of said exchange.

Delay was created by said protest and the efforts made thereunder, and during the delay Georgia lost interest on the sum appropriated by act of March 3, 1879.

I proposed to add interest to the Trezevant claim. This has never been done. The interest to January 1, 1879, amounts to $44,799.72 at six per cent, as allowed by act of March 3, 1851, on the claim collected by me for the Indian hostilities in 1855-'58. The principal of the Trezevant claim being $35,555.22, the total amount with interest would be $80,355.14, and 25 per cent. commission, as allowed by the resolution of the general assembly, in 1858 would be $20,088.78. Hoping that the "Trezevant claim" might be collected during the extra session of the forty-sixth congress, if general legislation was entertained, I attempted to make an arrangement for a joint prosecution of said claim, and hence wrote and telegraphed to Hon. J. A. Green, Milledgeville, Ga., to come to Washington with that view. He came, but no arrangement was perfected.

Trusting that as agent of Georgia I may be of service to the state in the collection of other claims I discovered while investigating the archives at Washington, under the contract with the state of Georgia, dated January 4th, 1879, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. O. TUGGLE, Agent of Georgia.

Exhibit D.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., December 24, 1857.—By virtue of the "act for the better preservation of the interest of certain classes of the citizens of this state, by adopting and making valid certain records and for other purposes," assented to December 21, 1857, and in which it is provided, in the second section thereof, "that his excellency the govesnor, be instructed to place certain original rolls in the hands of the agent of this state to prosecute claims against the general government, with instructions to have the same filed in the war department at Washington City, and that said agent prosecute diligently the collection of such moneys as may be due this state on account of said rolls," and there being no such agent of the state, contemplated in said act, at Washington, I hereby appoint William M. Varnum, of Lumpkin county, in this state, agent as aforesaid, and order that said rolls and other evidences, of file in this department, of indebtedness on the part of the general government to this state, or any of its citizens, be delivered to him on his written requisition.

It is further ordered, in addition to 10 per cent to be allowed to said Varnum on the amount that may be collected by him, as agent as aforesaid, and paid over to the treasury of this state, that a warrant do now issue on the treasury, chargeable to the contingent fund of 1858, in his favor, for the sum of $500, as an advance or outfit as agent, that he may proceed, with as little delay as possible, to Washington, and enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Given under my hand and seal of the executive department at the capitol in Milledgeville, this, the 24th day of December, 1857.

[Signed] JOSEPH E. BROWN.

By the governor:

J. H. STEELE, S. E. D.

Exhibit E.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., February 13, 1858.—Ordered, That William M. Varnum be and he is hereby appointed agent for and on behalf of the state of Georgia to prosecute before the government of the United States, or any department thereof, the Trezevant claim for moneys paid by this state to Peter Trezevant, as part of his duties as the claim agent of this state.

Given under my hand and seal of the executive department, at the capitol in Milledgeville, this the 13th day of February, 1858. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

By the governor:

H. H. WATERS, Sec. Ex. Dept.

Exhibit F.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., November 24, 1857.—Whereas, on the 7th day of November instant, by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly of the state of Georgia, John B. Trippe was elected treasurer, Peterson Thweatt elected comptroller-general, Elihu P. Watkins elected secretary of state and James A. Green elected surveyor-general for the next two years ensuing, they severally appeared this day and took their oath of office and deposited their bonds accordingly.

Exhibit G.

A RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, That, whereas, a resolution is now pending in congress to re-open and correct the settlement of accounts between the United States and the several states, founded on advances by the states for the prosecution of the war of 1812, and pay-rolls and other papers of the executive department shows that Georgia is probably entitled to be paid the sum of $130,000 in this behalf, and before the late civil war Colonel James A. Green, of Milledgeville, was appointed agent of the state of Georgia in this matter, and still has the papers in his hands connected therewith; therefore the agency of the said James A. Green is hereby renewed with authority to settle finally with the United States either in the court of claims or otherwise, and to receive and receipt for all moneys found due the state of Georgia for advances of money, clothing or othe valuab les, in any former war of the United States, and shall be compensated therefor out of any money he may actually recover at such rate and amount as the governor may allow, provided that no other fund shall be liable for his compensation or expenses, but that actually received by him for the state.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR.,
Speaker House Representatives.
J. L. SWEAT,
Clerk House Representatives.
T. J. SIMMONS,
President of Senate.
JOHN W. MURPHY,
Secretary of Senate.

RHODE ISLAND'S WAY.

How a Model Radical State Protects the Ballot.

NEWPORT, August 16.—Several witnesses testified before the Butler investigating committee to-day to the use of money at elections in Rhode Island. J. M. Foster, Jr., swore that he had received ten dollars through a trap door; did not know who gave it to him. Both he and Charles C. Heath said they had seen checks given to voters, for which, when presented in a dark hall or rum shops, they received five and ten dollars. Heath said that two thousand dollars were used in the eighth ward in the election in 1875; federal officers were very active participants in the elections, but had never received money from them.

Judge Irwin T. Case testified that the federal officers at Providence took active part in politics and were always at the polls electioneering. It was an open thing that voters were bought and sold. The democrats were so strong that they were always in the market and always bought up. He had never been bought himself, but refused to say whether he had bought voters.

Edwin R. Dawley, former chairman of the city republican committee, said he had not seen federal officers use money, but believed money had been used.

Wm. N. Richardson, former clerk in the post-office under General Brayton, said that the post-office was the political headquarters, and that the workers, wire-pullers and politicians came at all times to see the postmaster and plan the campaign. Drunkenness was a common thing in the post-office. He had seen the postmaster and two or three clerks drunk repeatedly in the office. He knew General Brayton was engaged in politics, as he had done political work for him while clerk in the post-office. Republican tickets were arranged at the post-office and carried out by the carriers, while the mails were allowed to wait. The clerks were taken off with the post-master to Warwick, twenty miles from the city, to do election work and vote at the caucus meeting and on election days. He was a soldier and had been in the post-office thirteen years, when he was removed by General Brayton. Other witnesses testified, but knew nothing about the interference by government officials at the elections.

Five or six witnesses were examined by the Wallace committee to-day with regard to the alleged unlawful means used by mill owners and manufacturers to make their operatives and workmen vote as the former wished. All the witnesses believed that undue influences were brought to bear on the employes by their employers, but could not swear to positive compulsion. The mill owners distributed republican tickets to their men and asked the latter to vote them. One witness had heard of several men being discharged for non-compliance.

Death of Mr. Bartlett.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, GA., August 16.—Eugene S. Bartlett, of Monticello, Ga., whose illness was mentioned in your issue of to-day, died at his residence in that place to-day. Mr. Bartlett was a son of ex-Judge George T. Bartlett and a younger brother of Solicitor-General C. L. Bartlett of the Macon circuit. The funeral will take place from the residence of Solicitor-General Bartlett, on Tatnall square, in this place, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

A Sick Sailor.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—A sailor on the Spanish steamer Enrique, from Havana, who was ill with yellow fever and taken to the quarantine hospital, died yesterday afternoon. No new cases have been developed on the Enrique, but she is still detained at quarantine. There is no cases of yellow fever at quarantine.

A Collision.

PARIS, August 16.—A collision occurred on the Agenta and Granville railway. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

The celebration of the Napoleonic fete of the 15th of August was omitted yesterday for the first time in thirty years.

A Receiver.

LONDON, August 16.—Application was made in the London bankruptcy court today for the appointment of a receiver for the estate of James McHenry. The assets are stated at one million pounds, consisting of shares and lease-hold and free-hold property. A receiver was appointed.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE DEATH RATE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Twenty-One New Cases in Memphis Yesterday—Dr. Mitchell's Gloomy Forebodings as to the Future of the City—A New Case Reported from White Haven.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Only one new case of yellow fever reported up to noon today—that of Earnest P. Leaker. Seven deaths have occurred since last night—Chas. Edgar Haines, Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, Andrew Shelton, William Murray, George Getz, Fritz Ostmann and Gus Atchinson, colored. The weather continues chilly.

Twenty-one cases in all were reported today, fourteen of them colored. Among the whites are W. H. Ennis, Antoine Franklin, Mrs. S. E. Butler and Cordelia Atwood. There have been no deaths since noon.

All the prominent sick are doing well tonight. An experienced yellow fever nurse was telegraphed for to-day to go to Baiely station, twenty miles east of Memphis, on the Charleston road. Another case of fever has been developed at White Haven, Tennessee—a child of A. L. Goff, ticket agent. The Howards sent a nurse there this afternoon.

Dr. W. L. Coleman, of San Antonio, Texas, who was ordered by the national board of health to investigate the origin of the fever prevailing in this city, has been quietly at work for a month past. While he is not at liberty to make public the manner in which germs were introduced, yet his investigations convince him that they were imported direct from the West Indies, and that they passed the New Orleans quarantine unchallenged and arrived in this city some time in June. The Howard association have 207 nurses attending 196 families, 120 of which are whites and 76 colored. Their expenses daily aggregate $900.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week ending at 6 p.m. to-night is 46; to date 139. The weather is clear and cool, and the thermometer has not ranged higher than 72 during the day. H. P. Rickett, city editor of the Avalanche, is down with an attack of fever.

Dr. Mitchell, of the national board of health, in a discussion of the situation in Memphis with Dr. Turney, saw nothing of a cheering character for the doomed city. It has received a shock from which it is not likely to recover for many years, even if its sanitary and hygienic conditions were known to be established on a sound and proper basis. Many of the most prominent merchants in the city have taken measures to locate permanently in Nashville and elsewhere, forsaking Memphis for good, and the bulk of its wealthier and leading citizens will return from their flight this summer, simply to wind up their affairs and dispose of what they have to the best advantage possible under the gloomy circumstances now prevailing. There will always be a city where Memphis stands, a second edition of Natchez, or, perhaps, as reduced as Napoleon, on the Arkansas side; but the prosperous and flourishing community, whose growth at one time threatened to rival St. Louis and New Orleans is a thing of the past.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—At a conference held to-day at McKenzie, Tenn., there were present Dr. J. L. Billings, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Dr. J. S. Plunkett, John Johnson, D. T. Porter, Dr. D. B. Thornton and A. D. Langstaff. Dr. Billings was called to the chair, and Mr. Langstaff appointed secretary. Dr. Billings stated the object of the meeting to be to confer with each other in regard to what Memphis required, and the possibility of obtaining assistance from the national board of health. He then read the law as passed by the last congress to govern the national board of health in their expenditures. Dr. Billings stated that the intention of congress was undoubtedly to provide for quarantine regulations and not for local sanitary measures, furnishing food, etc. The national board of health have, however, taken the ground from the first outbreak of the yellow fever in Memphis, that its duty is to prevent the spread of the disease to adjoining states. This could be best performed by limiting the disease to Memphis by all possible means. To this end, as soon as the approval of the accounting officers of the treasury was obtained, funds to aggregating $15,000 were placed in the hands of disbursing officers, the bills being approved by the state board of Tennessee, for the expense of such protective measures by the local board of health of Memphis as were taken to protect the surrounding country. He further stated that great satisfaction is felt throughout the country at the prompt manner in which Memphis was emptied of the greater part of her citizens without infecting other places. He expressed doubts as to the possibility of being allowed to use the funds of the national board of health to provide rations, but said the question was now before the proper legal authorities at Washington for decision. But under no circumstances would the board issue rations elsewhere than to persons in the camps, since to do so would clearly tend to spread instead of restrict the fever. The funds are now on hand to meet any need for inspections, disinfections etc., and requisitions from the state board of health for such purposes will hereafter be promptly met. Several eminent chemists and sanitarians have been engaged, at the request of the national board, in preparing detailed instructions for disinfecting, and it is hoped these instructions can be telegraphed in a day or two to Memphis. It proposes that a careful sanitary survey of the city with reference to permanently freeing it from causes of yellow fever be made by competent engineers and sanitarians, as soon as such survey can be made without danger. This can be done by the national board of health if such survey is desired by the authorities of Memphis. Dr. Plunkett stated that the state board of health of Tennessee would at once issue regulations having the force of law with regard to securing the isolation of the sick and infected localities. Dr. Porter stated that he would enforce these regulations strictly through the local board of health and through other means. A number of other questions were discussed looking to the future harmonious working of the several boards represented.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Dr. C. B. White, sanitary director of the auxiliary sanitary association, in his regular weekly report to the executive committee, says: "The total mortality in this city for the week ending 15th inst., is sixty-two. There has not been a case of yellow fever during the past week, nor a suspicious case. This makes seventeen days since the last case occurred. The city enjoys the highest possible health."

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, August 16.—Last night the board of health passed a resolution that the Mallory line steamer Colorado, which has been in the South American trade, be permitted to enter with a cargo from New York. To-day the board reconsidered its action and left the matter to the discretion of the governor, who decided that the vessel could be admitted after a proper inspection and with the unanimous consent of the Galveston board of health. A News' special from Houston states that the Houston board of health has passed resolutions quarantining against Galveston should the Colorado be permitted to enter that port.

California Sports.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—At Los Angelos, J. D. Lynch and William A. Spaulding, editors respectively of the Herald and Express, engaged in a shooting affray on the street to-night. Several bystanders were wounded, but both of the belligerents escaped unhurt. The trouble arose from an article in the Herald reflecting on Spaulding.

Frank Lambett and his wife, of Folsom, were attacked while in bed by an unknown assassin last night. Mr. Lambett was killed and Mrs. Lambett badly wounded.

Sam Hill's wife tells her own sad story in next issue of Cartersville Express. It will be very interesting reading.

AMONG THE SNAKES.

BILL ARP'S LATE COGITATIONS.

Some of the Troubles of an Imaginative Gentleman, Who Sees the Creepers at Every Turn—Mrs. Arp's Detestation of the Slimy Things—A Magic Bottle.

Written for the Constitution.

The weather is sad. It mists and weeps and stays cloudy all the time, and that makes everybody gloomy. There hasent been a day in three weeks that we could plow. The grass grows as fast as the cotton and the seed will scatter all over the open bowls and the cotton-buyers will dock us a cent for trash. Things are not working right for us farmers, but we cant help it. The flies take shelter in the house and so do the bugs and the grand daddies and the bats.

"Here, William, quick, I say—here's a grand daddy on me; don't you see; why don't you take him off. Lord a mercy, did I ever see a man as slow as you are; do please take the thing off."

Well, you see it takes a long time to find the thing, and when I do he's a crawlin' on the floor a gittin away as fast as he can, and she declares that's another one and I have to hunt all over her for 5 minutes.

"There's one of those contrmptible bats in here again. Get the broom; William, I wouldn't have it to get on me for a thousand dollars. Mercy on me! I do believe the house will be run over with vermin. Don't you break the bureau glass. Why don't you stand on the table? Why, you don't come in a yard of him! It does seem to me if I was a man I could knock a bat down."

"He has gone out," said I, meekly.

"How do you know—did you see him? Bet anything its on my bed somewhere. Move the pillows and the bolster. I'll dream about the thing all night."

It looks like I'll perish to death for want of some good warm vittels. I'm juicin away. You see when Mrs. Arp was a cookin the other day in the basement an innocent chicken-snake crawled out from behind the meal-chest. Such a scream was never heard since the Injuns scalped my great-uncle. I run for my life and was pickin her up in my arms when she rallied and said, "kill the snake first;" and I killed it. He was a lovely snake—all speckled with dark green and white and had just swallowed a mouse. But, alas! the kitchen is purty much deserted and all regular cooking abandoned. When they cook now I have to take a gun and stand guard. I march forrerds and backwards like a sentinel. Ive had to move the meal tub and the stove wood, and everything else fourteen times for she declares its got a mate, and the mate is there somewhere. "May-be its a bachelor snake," said I.

"Oh, of course, you don't believe there's another snake in the wide world—and I've found out you killed one last right under the hearth and you told the children not to let me know anything about it; didn't you?"

"It was a very little one," said I, "and I dident want you troubled about it."

"Yes, I suppose it was a little one, but snakes are snakes, and where there's little ones there's big ones. I do believe the whole plantation is haunted with em, and everywhere else, for I can't take up a newspaper without seeing where somebody was bitten."

"Men and boys," says I, "I havent seen any mention of a woman being bitten nowhere—fact is, I dont believe they bite females. You know that old mother Eve was mighty friendly with em."

"Yes, that's always the way—you turn everything into ridicule. Well, you may hire a cook; I'm not going to risk my life nor the children's in this old haunted kitchen."

But I think she is getting over it, and with a little encouragement things will resume their natural condition in a few days. The greatest trouble I have in this connection is Freeman—my good nabor Freeman. I reckon he don't mean any harm by it, but just as soon as my wife, Mrs. Arp, told him about the snake he up and told her about killin one over in his field as long as a fence rail and how it had its den in a rock pile and would run out after him and the niggers and then retreat and they were all fightin and runnin and runnin and fightin for two hours until they wore him out; and he brung down the rattles of a rattlesnake and rattled em around and told about finding a spring lizzard in the water pail and had like to have swallered him alive in the gourd. And now my wife, Mrs. Arp, won't drink out of anything but a glass goblet, and when she walks out in the front yard she has one eye for flowers and the other for snakes and lizzards, and shakes her clothes tremendious when she comes back.

One time I heard of a feller who lived a sort of a Rip Van Winkle life for several years until one day he got to thinkin how fraid his wife was of lizzards, and so he caught one and put it in a quinine bottle and whenever she would begin on him he would pull the bottle out of his pocket and take the stopper out and say "lizzard." He said it had a most harmonious affect and always restored domestic tranquility. I dont mention this in any suggestive way for I would hate to see half the married men in the country going about with a lizzard in a bottle; wouldn't you.

I wish you would see the legislature and have an act passed for the protection of geese. My nabors' dogs killed 8 of mine the other night—just for a frolic. They tore em all to pieces and left em lying about in the medow. Ask your farming man whats the best thing to do about it. Ask the state's attorney if I must sue the owner of the dog for damages, or can he sue me if I kill the dogs. If theres no remedy at common law, can't I do something in a court of ekwity? Mrs. Arp, my wife, she says the thing can't pass off without some sort of satisfaction. Yours, not happily, BILL ARP.

The Honorable Bilks.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—The honorable bilks last evening nominated David Farguharson, an architect, for mayor. The democratic municipal convention last evening nominated H. W. Webb for police judge and renominated William Doolan for public administrator and William Ward for tax-collector. T. B. Reardon, the democratic nominee for associate justice of the supreme court, declined and the executive committee has indorsed J. R. Sharpstein, the workingmen's nominee in his stead. Judge G. C. Williams, the workingmen's nominee for associate justice, has also declined and the executive committee indorsed J. D. Thornton the democratic nominee.

The Nebraska Crops.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

OMAHA, August 16.—The Republican to-morrow morning will publish the crop reports of ten of the largest grain-growing counties in Nebraska. They justify the best predictions made in the crop report to the middle of July. Wheat has been somewhat damaged, but will show a fair crop average, sixteen to twenty bushels to the acre. Oats show a very heavy yield, nearly fifty bushels to the acre. The corn crop will be immense, and the finest ever known in the state. All small grain seems in good condition.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Loans increase, $1,375,000; specie decrease, $70,900; legal tenders decrease, $6,461,500; deposits decrease, $4,755,600; circulation increase, $374,000; reserve decrease, $5,343,500. The banks now hold $1,406,550 in excess of the legal requirements.

A Destructive Fire.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 16.—There was a destructive fire at St. Piere, Mignelon, last night. It is supposed to have commenced in a bake house and traveled to the windward and the leaward as fast as lightning. The new government buildings are gone and a dozen stores and as many private houses. The loss is heavy, but fortunately includes no lives.

Restraining Erie.

LONDON, August 16.—The court of bankruptcy has granted an order restraining the Erie railroad company until the 13th of September from further proceedings relative to the £268,989 which they claim from James McHenry.

Found Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—John G. Westerfield, a veteran of the New Orleans press, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was seventy-four years of age and his death resulted from heart disease.

Schmidt's Assignment.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The schedule of assignment of Louis W. Schmidt, book publisher, was filed to-day with liabilities of $269,208; nominal assets $45,761, and actual assets of $13,185.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 17, 1879.

IT is clearly manifest that in the Ohio campaign the republicans are endeavoring to get up a little cold enthusiasm, by playing a game of bluff and brag. From the present outlook, Conkling has about as much prospect of becoming governor of Ohio as Foster and his little yard-stick.

THE Chicago Tribune preaches of the political danger of prosperity. There is a good deal of danger to the republican party in the prosperity of the country. If partial democratic control of the government can bring about such results, what must the effect be when the party of honesty and economy assumes entire control?

WE have more than once alluded to the movement to handicap the southern republicans in the next national convention. The movement is a serious one. The friends of Sherman and Blaine, in view of their fears that Grant may be able to control a majority of the southern delegations, are insisting that each delegation from a southern state shall be only in proportion to the number of republican votes cast in 1876, the same rule to hold good in the northern states. As matters now stand, the north has 231 votes in the convention and the south 128. Under the new plan the north would have 268 votes and the south 101. What are the southern republicans going to do about it?

The Impeachment Trial.

The scene presented in the senate of Georgia yesterday must have been attended by the sincerest regrets of every lover of his state. Impeachment of a high public officer for crimes and misdemeanors in office has everywhere been looked upon as a solemn and regretful duty. To the citizens of Georgia these feelings will be keener than those not of us might presume. Since the state passed from the anomalous conditions of the reconstruction era her progress has been pronounced, her prosperity augmenting and her fame extending. Her citizens have rejoiced in the rehabilitation of all her interests and felt no security greater than they had in the honesty and integrity of their own chosen public servants. To suddenly have grave and criminal charges brought against one of these and to have the allegations so supported by evidence as to demand the solemn indictment of the official in the name of all the people of the state, is a severe blow to every sentiment of state pride and a destroying stroke at the public confidence in official purity and fidelity. The result has followed swift-footed. Investigation has become the order of the day and the agents of the people are forced to the ordeal, the innocent and the guilty alike.

In a season of such mortification men should preserve their reason and disposition to justice. The tribunal is provided and is competent for the trial of every issue of this nature, and while it may be pardonable to deplore these events it would be unpardonable to prejudge and condemn any one unheard and unbenefited by every presumption and circumstance that the law and principles of justice demand for him.

The comptroller-general has been called upon to answer seventeen grave accusations upon the subject of his official conduct. The articles of impeachment exhibited to the senate by the house of representatives will be found to have been elaborately and carefully framed. They are grounded upon testimony which has satisfied the judgment of the house that the comptroller-general has violated the laws of his state in these various particulars. Able gentlemen have been chosen to manage the prosecution and the accused will go to trial with all the rights and privileges that belong to and hedge around parties defendant. There will be a fair, thorough, impartial and honest trial and a verdict that will say the truth and nothing else.

In the light of these facts, both press and people, losing none of their interest in the public import of the proceedings, will hold themselves ready to see justice meted out and no man harmed whose innocence is established. Nor will any guilty man be permitted to go unbranded of the crimes of which he may be convicted. Such is the feeling of the people of Georgia, always jealous of their honor and anxious of their fair fame.

A Fresh View of State Rights.

A cunningly edited paper out here in Houston, Texas, paid THE CONSTITUTION the compliment of saying the other day that we had more esteemed contemporaries than any other journal on the continent. We rejoice to believe that this is no flattery. Our contemporaries are all esteemed—even those that have the misfortune to be printed in Texas. In one respect or another every paper upon our exchange list challenges our esteem, and none more so than those with which it is our pleasure to differ upon questions of public policy and matters of political faith and belief. Among these is our respected contemporary, the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, which, to a wonderful fund of fresh and genuine humor, adds a stalwart artlessness in politics uncommonly pleasing to behold. Our Burlington contemporary, as we have said, is a stalwart republican, but the editor seizes upon party politics with such artless desperation and fights the war over again with such boyish abandon that it is not at all displeasing to engage him in controversy, to the end that the country may confidently claim that at least one Iowa editor has been brought in contact with certain elementary truths a knowledge of which is necessary to a correct understanding and patriotic appreciation of our system of government. But it must be confessed that the rank and ardent stalwartism of our esteemed editorial friend is a great stumbling-block in the way of those who, like ourselves, would teach him a just respect and reverence for the constitution. Upon a recent occasion, the editor of the Hawkeye announced, in true Iowa style, that the states did not delegate rights to the government, and, as an admission of this dogma would naturally operate to deny and nullify a very important article of the constitution, which announces that the rights not delegated to the government are reserved to the states, we made bold to call his attention to the fact. Replying, he endeavors to escape the consequences of his own logic, by saying that the people framed the constitution and that the instrument derives its powers from the people; all of which is true to this extent: that the instrument was framed by the people of the states as states and ratified by the states. It is just this fact that the editor of the Hawkeye refuses to acknowledge; it is just this fact—that the rights of the states are nothing more nor less than the rights of the people—that he persistently denies; and in so denying he grossly perverts and misconceives the theory of state rights. That theory is very simple, very safe and very sound. It is not that the federal government is not supreme; it is not that it has no power to enforce its laws. The rights of the general government are fully set forth in the constitution, and there is no desire on the part of the people to deny or nullify those powers; they are recognized on every hand and by every one. But the people claim that, governing themselves as communities known as states, they have peculiar rights and privileges which do not clash with the rights and privileges of the government, and with which the government has no right to interfere. This is fully set forth in the constitution, but this is just what the republicans refuse to admit and what they protest against.

The Hawkeye even goes so far as to fire a quotation from Mr. Webster at us, the pith of which is that when there is a question of interference as between the general government and the states it must be decided by the courts. Mr. Webster's remarks, quoted by the Hawkeye, were made in 1833. In 1839, that great statesman said: "I am not prepared to say that "the states have no national sovereignty. "The laws of some of the "states—Maryland and Virginia, "for instance—provide punishment for "treason. The law of escheat, which exists in all the states, is also the exercise "of a great sovereign power. The constitution, by a careful enumeration, declares all the powers that are granted to "the United States, and all the rest are "reserved to the states." Now, if our friend of the Hawkeye is willing to accept what Webster said in 1833, he is certainly willing to accept what the distinguished statesman said in 1839. In 1851, he went much further in the direction of [illegible] his previous opinions, and the decisions of the supreme court, even down to the present day, notwithstanding the notorious partisan complexion of that body of late years, are all in the direction of Mr. Webster's later views. It is idle, we presume, to argue with the editor of the Hawkeye, but his ignorance of even Webster's opinions is so fresh and genuine that we cannot forego the temptation to give him the facts in the case.

CHASTINE COX is no longer the hero of the hour in the swell society of New York. Chastened Conkling takes his place.

THERE is one consolation—if Sprague dares to pursue Conkling to the metropolis, Brother Beecher, as chaplain-in-charge, has the right to call out his regiment.

THE Home and Dower association would be a great success if the managers didn't lack funds. We have often observed that lack of funds is a great drawback in this world. In this instance, it is embarrassing to both managers and depositors. Well, well—let us be patient. A man will come along after awhile with a patent portable gold mine, and then we can all rush in and get as much as we want.

THE argument of the German tutor that he was the sinner Sprague was after, is earnest but not convincing. The poor fellow is endeavoring to earn his salary as a scapegoat, and he is to be pitied.

A FINE presidential boom fell overboard at Narragansett Pier and wrecked itself.

OLD Mrs. Jane Swizzlehim is out in an elaborate defense of Mrs. Sprague. If the price of rancid lard were to go up, we believe Mrs. Swizzlehim would pounce in with an essay, and Editor Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, would be only too glad to give it circulation. There is just this about it: If Editor Medill and Mrs. Swizzlehim were printing their several compositions prior to 1842, then it is certain that Dr. Long, of Georgia, was not the discoverer of anæsthesia. Ether is no anæsthesia at all compared with the compositions of these venerable people.

THE discovery of a fine set of plantation manners in New England in excellent working order is not calculated to soothe the average republican organ.

Thus far, the national emigration aid society, composed of Bill Chandler, Windom, and some other political dead-beats, hasn't contributed a dollar to aid the sufferers in Kansas. The society is an aid society, but it was organized to aid bummers who are its members, and to aid the negroes to suffer. Republican charity begins at home and stays there.

R. CONK.: Gifted sir—You don't want to be disguising yourself as a German tutor and peddling New England virtue in the settlement known as Rhode Island. It won't pay. Nor is there adequate revenge in a dose of crackers and milk.

FATHER TAFT has been engaged to preach the funeral of republicanism in Ohio at the opening of the campaign.

There is little doing among the Bohemians. George Alfred Townsend is interviewing anonymous statesmen and Eli Perkins is revamping some old lies that he thought everybody had forgotten. It is dull—very dull.

UNCLE REMUS MAKES A CONFESSION.

"W'at dis yer I see, great big niggers gwine 'lopin' 'roun' town wid cakes 'n pies fer ter sell?" asked Uncle Remus yesterday, in his most scornful tone.

"That's what they are doing," responded one of the young men; "that's the way they make a living."

"Dat w'at make I say w'at I duz—dat w'at keep me grum'lin' w'en I goes in cullud folkses s'ciety. Some niggers ain't gwine ter wuk no how, an' hit's flingin' 'way time fer ter set enny chain-gang traps fer ter ketch um."

"Well, now, here!" exclaimed the sporting editor in a dramatic tone, "What are you giving us now? Isn't it just as honest and just as regular to sell pies as it is to do any other kind of work?"

"Tain't dat, boss," said the old man, seeing that he was about to be cornered; "tain't dat. Hit's de nastiness un it w'at gits me."

"Oh, get out!"

"Dat's me, boss up an' down. Ef dere's ruinashun ennywhar in de known wurl, hit goes in de comp'ny uv a hongry nigger w'at's a totin' pies 'roun'. Sometime w'en I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit uv de stummuch, an' git ter fairly honin' atter sump'n w'at got substance in it, den it look like unto me dat I kin stan' flat-footed an' make more cle'r money eatin' pies dan I could if I wuz ter sell de las' one twix't dis an' Krismus. An' de nigger w'at kin trapes 'round wid pies and not get in no alley-way wid um, den I'm bleedzd fer to say dat nigger out niggers me an' my fambly. So dar now!"

A Correct View.

Baltimore Gazette.

Sprague knew very well that he might have shot Conkling with impunity. No jury in the state would have convicted him of blood-guiltiness. The forbearance of Sprague, when he thus had his enemy in his power, had in it something of magnanimity and heroism. With grief and rage, shame, disappointed love and jealousy tearing at his heart and urging him on to the act of sweet revenge, he yet mastered himself and spared the man who had brought shame and ridicule on himself—and why? Why did he spare him? Because Conkling was unarmed. Yet Conkling who owes his life to this man's mercy, goes away and gives out that Sprague was irresponsible through drink. Conkling's reputation for veracity was never good. Several times during the last year he has had falsehood fastened on him in the senate. General Burnside, angered by his false suggestions, arose in the senate and said that Conkling was "an habitual falsifier," and it was generally accepted as a true retort. But the meanest of all mean falsehoods is to traduce the man to whose magnanimity he owes his life, to call his forbearance and mercy drunkenness. Meantime Conkling is under a challenge. The formal warning to go armed has been given, accompanied with "I will shoot you on sight." In not having caused Sprague's arrest and having him bonded to keep the peace, he must be taken to have accepted the challenge. He had, however, better keep out of Sprague's way for he cannot count upon his mercy a second time.

An Explanation.

Oglethorpe Echo.

In our reply to an inquiry from the editor of the Athens Banner we will state that in our editorial of last week we referred to those officials in Atlanta against whom the gravest charges have been made and who, we were then under the impression, were appointees of Governor Colquitt and confirmed by the senate. Of course no allusion was intended to the gentleman mentioned in his editorial, as no charges have been brought against them and we heartily indorse every word our esteemed friend has written in their praise. We thank him for enlightening us upon the subject of the appointing power of the governor, for we were laying at that official's door sins of which he is entirely innocent. Since being informed upon the appointing power of his excellency, we cheerfully withdraw the obnoxious and unjust paragraph. We have always respected Governor Colquitt as an honest man and a Christian gentleman, and are truly glad to have a wrong impression corrected.

Of Advantage to the Whole Country.

National Republican.

The Georgia legislature is making an effort to do away with the custom of wholesale murder in that state by enacting a law which provides that courts must drop all other business to hasten through any murder case that comes before them, and if there is no court in session the judge must call a session and at once try the accused. Such a law as this would be of advantage all over the country. Two-thirds of the murderers who escape conviction owe their good fortune to the fact that delays are not dangerous, but on the contrary, a great safeguard which they one and all seek as the prominent feature of their defense.

Parallel Cases.

New York Star.

No sensible man in Mississippi approves the acts of the Yazoo mob. Every democratic journal of any position and influence deplores them. Intelligent public sentiment is unanimous in its condemnation of the violence committed by a few men blinded by personal ill will and partisan passion. But the republican organs are seeking to indict the entire south on the strength of this affair, which is about as reasonable as it would be to indict the whole north because Massachusetts working men last year were compelled by their employers to vote the republican ticket.

Taffy.

Baltimore Gazette.

The De Lesseps canal scheme has failed as signally in England as in this country. Of 800,000 shares put on the London market only 20,000 were taken up and there was a powerful syndicate backing the business. There is a silly story to the effect that American capitalists are negotiating to take all the shares left after the French have helped themselves. This is taffy. American citizens are taking no interest whatever in the De Lesseps scheme. They have no faith in it.

Your Uncle Joseph.

Oglethorpe Echo.

We have never been an enthusiastic admirer of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, but think we need a man of his ability, foresight and determined wisdom in the executive chair. If Governor Brown would accept the nomination he could carry Oglethorpe, and we believe the state. The people are again beginning to recognize his worth and great abilities as a ruler.

How to Make a State Grow.

St. Louis Republican.

The population of Kansas on the 1st of March last, as determined by the footings of the late official census, is 849,978. Its population in 1870, according to the federal census, was 364,399. The increase shows what may be done by energetic and systematic advertising of a state's resources and inducements to immigration.

Whitelaw Twangs His Liar.

New York Tribune.

The death of a West Virginian who was once indicted by the slaveholders for circulating the Tribune is recorded in a letter printed elsewhere. The historian of the future must decide how much difference there is between the south of that day and the south which maintains the despotism of the shot-gun.

Depending on Zachary.

Washington Post.

We are confident that we shall have the assistance of Mizzer Chandler in combating the new theory that a man who drinks has no marital rights which a sober man is bound to respect. We can depend on you, can't we, Zach?

Worse and Worse.

St. Louis Republican.

A correspondent desires to know something about the Cetewaytion in south Africa. At last advices the king was very badly demoralized—lying around in a state of Zu-loose-ness, as it were.

The Bad End of the Horn.

Dalton Headlight.

It is estimated that the Goldsmith impeachment will cost the state $30,000. It looks as though the people have the worst end of the horn any way you take it.

Tum-Tum.

Washington Republican, rep.

"Home Rule" is cutting up high jinks in Georgia. All the state officers, except the governor and secretary of state, are suspected of dishonesty.

The Moral of It.

Chicago Times.

The moral of the Narragansett Pier matter is—but there isn't anything moral about it.

A DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

The Establishment of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.

Atlanta's solid prosperity is due to her great business houses, whose energy and enterprise have really built up the city. And among these there is none better known than the firm of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. The history of this house is well known to most of our readers, and yet few of them have any idea of the present magnitude of their business. Filling the whole of the large corner building of Republic block, is a stock of dry goods, which for beauty, variety, completeness in every department and general bulk, we do not suppose is surpassed in the south. It is by far the best and biggest stock this firm has ever carried, and those who have been through their establishment in former seasons know what that means. Generally it embraces a full line of foreign dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, and a large list of other things too many to mention. It is an honor to Atlanta to have a house which has inaugurated the system of direct importation, thus giving the merchants of Georgia a chance at foreign goods from the direct importer without the extra profits of two or three handlings in this country. Mr. J. F. Kiser not long since returned from Europe after purchasing largely a choice line of such goods as our trade needs. He bought for cash, and in the discounts alone made a big savings. In all kinds of imported goods this firm does not presume beyond its ability when it declares that it can compete with any house in America.

The notion department is full of the freshest goods of this kind, including all the novelties. Hosiery and gloves of great variety and in large quantities are included in this department. In boots and shoes few southern houses deal so heavily, or can offer such inducements; while in hats of all kinds there is a variety and quantity to satisfy every demand of the trade. In this issue the firm has an announcement to the trade in which they give some items of interest to those who desire to purchase to advantage whether one wishes to buy or not. It is a treat to go through this model Atlanta house—to see its great stock covering every available inch of a great building, the taste and method of every department, the genial proprietors and brisk, clever salesmen, the energy and push of the whole concern. Of such a house any city might be proud, and we are glad to speak of it as in the very first rank of all our great business enterprises.

Shooting Again.

Shooting seems to be as much the order of the day as holding investigations or arresting supposed Defoor murderers. Yesterday morning about four o'clock, as Captain Connolly and Officer Hudson, of the police force, were patrolling the second ward, they came upon a negro who had a bundle on his shoulder walking down Washington street. The officers suspecting that the negro was a thief and that the bundle contained stolen goods, ordered him to halt. The negro paid no attention to the order, but increased his speed into a run. Captain Connolly and Officer Hudson, seeing that the negro was about to give them a race, they unwound their legs and started after him in hot pursuit. When near the corner of Mitchell and Washington streets the negro drew a pistol and wheeling around fired at his pursuers. Captain Connolly responded in a similar manner and the chase continued. The shot from Captain Connolly's pistol served to have the effect of increasing the speed of the darkey, who applied extra steam to his heels and soon made his escape, leaving the officers some distance in the rear. Yesterday morning an unsuccessful attempt was made to trail the negro with a dog. The officers have no idea who the negro was, but suppose that he was a thief.

Macon Mills.

In another column of THE CONSTITUTION will be seen a notice from Mr. J. F Hanson, agent. New machinery, embracing all the latest improvements, has been put in the old Macon mills, and the Bibb manufacturing company is fully prepared to compete with any mill in warps, twines, rope, sewing thread, knitting yarn, etc. The capacity of the mill is 1,500 spindles. The consumption of cotton is from twenty to twenty-five bales per day.

Nellie Grant.

LONDON, August 16.—Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of ex-President Grant, is dead.

W. L. GOLDSMITH.

CALLED TO THE BAR OF THE SENATE.

The Presentation of the Articles of Impeachment Against Comptroller-General Goldsmith to Senate of Georgia—An Interesting Scene—The Incidents, etc.

Yesterday, "Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1879," has passed into the history of Georgia as one of the most memorable in her long and variable calendar of eventful days. The house of representatives went in a body before the senate upon the solemn business of indicting a trusted state official with high crimes and misdemeanors. The act is one of supreme dignity in a commonwealth and the record of the proceeding becomes the first chapter of a new volume of its history.

To witness this impressive and rare proceeding the senate galleries were early crowded with an earnestly attentive audience made up in part of the best people of the city and state, both ladies and gentlemen. They awaited patiently and quietly the hour for the coming of the event.

IN THE HOUSE.

At 10:30 the managers of the impeachment of Comptroller-General Goldsmith came out of the SPEAKER's room, led by Mr Manager TURNER, bearing in his hands the articles of impeachment.

Speaker BACON—The hour has arrived when the house of representatives is to repair to the bar of the senate and exhibit its articles of impeachment against the comptroller-general of the state.

The SPEAKER then explained that during the proceedings about to be had the house was to be deemed as still in session.

The house, preceded by the SPEAKER and the managers, filed out of the hall and made their way to the chamber of the senate, where they were received standing.

IN THE SENATE.

The senators were called to their feet by the gavel of the PRESIDENT as the SPEAKER, followed by the managers and the body of the house of representatives entered the door of the chamber and presented themselves at the bar of the senate.

President LESTER invited Speaker BACON to a seat beside him and the members filled up all the open spaces about the chamber, densely packing the circumscribed limits.

When order was fully established:

President LESTER—Are the managers ready to exhibit their articles of impeachment?

Mr. Manager TURNER—The managers are ready.

The PRESIDENT—The house of representatives is now at the bar of the senate and signifies its readiness to exhibit articles of impeachment against Washington L. Goldsmith, the comptroller-general. The doorkeeper will make proclamation according to the order in such case provided.

THE MANAGERS

upon the part of the house, Messrs. TURNER of Brooks, HAMMOND of Thomas, PHILLIPS of Cobb, DAVIS of Houston, POLHILL of Jefferson, PIKE of Jackson, and ADAMS of Chatham, were seen standing in front of the secretary's desk and slightly to the left of the PRESIDENT.

The doorkeeper of the senate, Hon. LEMUEL J. ALLRED, advanced in the aisle and made

THE PROCLAMATION:

"Oyez! Oyez! All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the house of representatives exhibits articles of impeachment against Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of this state."

Thereupon Mr. Manager TURNER advanced to the desk and placing thereon the bulky document embodying the seventeen articles and specifications, began the reading of the same.

In this onerous task he was relieved from time to time by his colleagues of the board of managers.

The reading was listened to with interest by the senators and by the large crowd in the galleries above. The members of the house who could only find standing room soon wearied and wandered back to their own hall or into the corridors.

Upon the conclusion of the reading:

The PRESIDENT—"The senate will take proper order on the subject of this impeachment, of which the house of representatives will have notice."

Thereupon the managers and members of the house retired and returned to their own chamber.

"TAKING ORDER."

Mr. HOWELL offered a resolution to take order in the proceeding, as follows:

Resolved, That the senate shall be organized as a court of impeachment of the state of Georgia, for the trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, upon the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives, on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock a. m., and that the secretary notify the house of representatives and the Hon. Hiram Warner, chief-justice of the supreme court, accordingly; and that the secretary issue for the defendant an original and a copy summons as provided in the rules of procedure, adopted by the senate for trials in cases of impeachment, which shall be served upon the defendant by the messenger at least two days before the time of appointment.

The resolution was adopted.

The PRESIDENT ordered the SECRETARY to give the notices and have the required services perfected as designated in the resolution.

On motion of Mr. LUMPKIN, it was ordered that 500 copies of the articles of impeachment be printed for the use of the senate.

The impeachment proceedings here ended for the present.

Articles exhibited by the house of representatives of the state of Georgia, in the name of themselves and all the people of Georgia, against Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

ARTICLE FIRST.

That said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, on the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1877, and at divers dates and times before and after said 1st day of October, and at divers dates and times during the years 1877 and 1878, at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, unmindful of the duties of his office and of his oath of office and of the laws of said state of Georgia, did illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand and receive 50 cents as costs on each and every writ of fieri facias for tax on wild land issued by him as comptroller-general as aforesaid, said writs of fieri facias thus issued numbering in all 9,165, and said sums thus illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charged, demanded and received as aforesaid aggregating $4,582 50, all of which is more particularly set forth in the several specifications hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

Specification first—In this, that at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, on the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1878, said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand and receive of said J. L. Logan the sum of 50 cents each on 68 writs of fieri facias issued by him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, as comptroller-general as aforesaid, for tax on wild lands in said state of Georgia, said sums thus illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charged, demanded and received as aforesaid, from J. L. Logan, as aforesaid, aggregating the sum of $34.

Specification second—In this, that at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand and receive of A. J. Orme $1.50, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1877, as costs on three writs of fieri facias issued for tax on wild lands in said state of Georgia, and did on the 24th day of November in the year of our Lord 1877, illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand and receive of one S G. McLendon, the sum of $14 as costs on 28 writs of fieri facias issued for tax on wild lands in said state, and did on the 17th day of November in said year of our Lord 1877 illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand and receive of one Daniel Lott $71 and costs on 142 writs of fieri facias issued for tax on wild lands in said state and did at divers other times and dates, during the years 1877 and 1878 illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand and receive of divers other persons the sum of 50 cents on each of divers fi. fas. issued by him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, as comptroller-general as aforesaid, for tax on wild lands in said state of Georgia, said the fi. fas. thus issued numbering in all 9,165, and the said sums thus illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charged, demanded and received by him, said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, aggregating the sum of $4,582 50.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE SECOND.

That said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in the state of Georgia, on the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1877, did illegally, wrongfully and corruptly issue eight certain writs of fieri facias for tax on the following lots of wild land in said state of Georgia, to-wit: On lot No. 223, 2d district, 2d section, Cherokee county; lot No. 612, 4th district, 1st section, Dawson county; lot No. 1,047, 2d district, 3d section, Paulding county; lot No. 1,162, 18th district, 3d section, Polk county; lot No. 117, 3d district, 5th section, Douglas county; lot No. 93, 26th district, 2d section, Gilmer county; lot No. 271, 27th district, 3d section, Whitfield county; lot No. 258, 17th district, 1st section Union county; said writs of fieri facias, having been issued in violation of law and before said lots had been advertised for 30 days as required by law.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE THIRD.

That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, at Atlanta in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the 25th day of September in the year of our Lord 1877, did, under color of his office of comptroller-general, illegally, wrongfully and corruptly charge, demand, receive and extort from one W. P. Anderson the sum of $4.00, he, the said Goldsmith, claiming the same as costs on 8 writs of fieri facias for tax on 8 certain lots of wild land in said state of Georgia, although said lots had not been advertised for 30 days, as required by law, and although the time for the payment of taxes on said lots under said advertisement and under the laws of said state had not expired and did not expire until October the 1st in said year, said lots being as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 223, 2d district, 2d section, Cherokee county; lot No. 612, 4th district, 1st section, Dawson county; lot No. 1,047, 2d district, 3d section, Paulding county; lot No. 1,162, 18th district, 3d section, Polk county; lot No. 117, 3d district, 5th section, Douglas county; lot No. 93, 26th district, 2d section, Gilmer county; lot No. 271, 27th district, 3d section, Whitfield county; lot No. 258, 17th district, 1st section, Union county.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, on the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1877, at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, unmindful of the duties of his said office and of the laws of said state, did illegally, wrongfully and corruptly refuse to receive from one W. P. Anderson the tax on eight certain lots of wild land in said state of Georgia, which said tax the said W. P. Anderson as the owner of said lots tendered to the said Washington L. Goldsmith, as comptroller-general as aforesaid, and which said tax it was the duty of said Goldsmith, as comptroller-general as aforesaid, then and there to have received, but that the said Goldsmith did then and there illegally, wrongfully and corruptly extort, and demand, and require said W. P. Anderson to pay $4 as costs on eight writs of fieri facias against said lots, although said lots had not been advertised for 30 days, and the time for the payment of taxes on said lots had not expired, and did not expire under the advertisements of said lots previously made by said Goldsmith, as comptroller-general as aforesaid, and under the law, until the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1877, said lots being as follows, to-wit: lot No. 223, 2d district, 2d section, Cherokee county; lot No. 612, 4th district, 1st section, Dawson county; lot No. 1,047, 2d district, 3d section, Paulding county; lot No. 1,162, 18th district, 3d section, Polk county; lot No. 117, 3d district, 5th section, Douglass county; lot No. 93, 26th district, 2d section, Gilmer county; lot No. 271, 27th district, 3d section, Whitfield county; lot No. 258, 17th district, 1st section, Union county.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

That Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, unmindful of his oath of office and of the duties of his office and of the laws of the state of Georgia, on or before the 31st day of October in the year of our Lord 1877, at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, for and in consideration of the sum of $114 paid to him by one Daniel Lott, did illegally, wrongfully, fraudulently and corruptly issue two hundred and twenty-eight writs of fieri facias against certain lots of wild or unimproved lands in the said state of Georgia, returned as the lands of Raundo Co. and Fox & Co., and did illegally, wrongfully, fraudulently and corruptly transfer said writs of fieri facias to the said Daniel Lott; although he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, well knew that the said lands were neither in default of returns for taxes nor in default of taxes, but that said returns had been made and said taxes paid more than two years previously to the issuing of said writs of fieri facias as aforesaid; that is to say

Specification first—In this, that said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, as aforesaid, on or about the 31st day of October in the year of our Lord 1877, at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, said state of Georgia, for and in consideration of the sum of $114 paid to him by one Daniel Lott, did, illegally, wrongfully, fraudulently and corruptly issue 228 writs of fieri facias against certain lots of wild or unimproved lands returned as the lands of Raundo & Co. and Fox & Co. for the tax of 1874, and did illegally, wrongfully, fraudulently and corruptly transfer said writs of fieri facias to said Daniel Lott; said lots of wild or unimproved lands being as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. 102, 118, 30, 45, 120, 121, 174, 176, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195—all in the 13th district of Appling county; also, lots Nos. 367, 368, 369, 349, 357, 379, 413, 418, 419, 426, 464, 467, 471, all in the 6th district of Berrien county. Also, lots Nos. 38, 39, 49, 50, 52, 54, 74, 90, all in the 2d district of Irwin county. Also, lots Nos. 10 and 11, 3d district of Irwin county. Also, lot No. 21, in the 6th district of Irwin county; also, lots Nos. 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 79, 140, 149, 150, 220, 221, 296, 30, 50, 24, 26, 27, 59, 60, 61, 57, 58, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 121, 123, 125, 126, 127, 168, 169, 334, 567, all in the 12th district of Clinch county. Also lots Nos. 160, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 171, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 197, 200, 202, 203, 206, 207, 244, 245, all in the 30th district of Clinch county. Also, lots Nos. 32, 59, 61, 62, 98, 102, 104, 106, 109, 156, 169, 379, 391, all in the 10th district of Mitchell county, all of which said foregoing lots of wild or unimproved land, being in said state of Georgia, and being returned as the property of Raundo & Co. And also, the following lots of wild or unimproved land, in said state of Georgia, returned as the property of Fox & Co, to-wit: Lots Nos. 404, 423, 424, 471, 498, 499, 512, in the 5th district of Appling county; also lots Nos. 139, 141, 238, 239, 240, 267, 263, 269, 270, 285, 287, 327, 331, 364, 376, 511, 461, 27, 31, 44, 56, 61, 80, 81, 148, 165, 193, 205, 238, 239, 240, in the 8th district of Colquitt county; also lots Nos. 106, 77, 168, in the 6th district of Coffee county; also lots Nos. 441, 470, 477, 485, 495, 522, 526, 527, 528, 529, 392, 388 in the 7th district Worth county; also lots Nos. 14, 29, 57, 58, 69, 70, 96, 98, 109 in the 2d district Worth county; also lots Nos. 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 242, 243, 244, 246, 245 in the 15th district of Worth county; also lots Nos. 114, 147, 145, 173, 172, 181 in the 16th district of Worth county; also lots Nos. 2, 43, 3, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 100, 143, 144, 148, 471, 492, 519, 528, in the 5th district of Irwin county; also, lots Nos. 1, 6, 31, 35, 53, 67, 89, 117, in the 3d district, Irwin county; also, lots Nos. 4, 7, 10, 37, 38, 44, 49, 51, 55, 57, 89, 137, 139, in the 9th district of Irwin county; which said foregoing lots of wild or unimproved land, returned as the property of Raundo & Co. and Fox & Co, as aforesaid, had been duly returned for taxes for the year 1874, and said taxes had been paid thereon, to-wit: on the 14th day of June and the 7th day of August, 1875.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

That Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, unmindful of the duties of his office and in disregard of the constitution and laws of said state, did, at Atlanta in the county of Fulton in this state, and on the 11th day of October, in the year 1877, and on divers dates between that time and the 29th day of May, in the year 1879, including said last named date, illegally pay out to various parties divers sums of public money, to-wit: in the aggregate the sum of $8,176.73, without first asking, obtaining or having the sanction and warrant of the governor of said state as required by law.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did then and there commit, and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Specification—In this, that Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, has illegally and without first asking, obtaining or having the sanction or warrant of the governor therefor, paid at the time and date and to the divers persons hereinafter specified the sums of public money set opposite to their several names, which sums of money aggregate the sum of $8,176 73, to-wit:

October 11th, C. C. Groce, $31.2[illegible]; 12th, H. Irby, 84c.; 12th, R. C. Humber, $2 35; 16th; Brantley & Stitch, $41.36; 20th, H. Banks, $1.25; 23d, H. Banks, $105.62; 29th, B. F. Paine, $1.60.

November 2d, H. Irby, $22.24; 2d, A. M. Scott, $25.29; 5th, C. D. Meader, $3.26; 8th, J. B. McKay, $7.50; 8th, H. M. Scott, $3.00; 9th, H. M. Scott, $12.00; 12th, Turner Goldsmith, $7.38; 16th, H. Irby, $3.55; 19th, Turner Goldsmith, $6.86; 19th, J. L. Logan, $2.60; 21st, W. T. McArthur, $3.40; 21st, A. J. Orme, $14.00; 23d, A. Shorter, $3.16; 28th, Daniel Lott, $9.76; 28th, T. W. Griffin, $2.64; 30th, J. P. Turner, $2.64; 30th, A. Johnson, $2.90.

December 3d, C. C. Sanderson, $4.80; 3d, S. G. McLendon, $2.70; 3d, Purser & Baker, $4 20; 7th, J. W. Griffin, $4.78; 11th, Purser & Baker, $1.20; 12th, J. T. Burkhalter, $2.48; 17th, H. M. Scott, $2.50; 21st, Purser & Baker, $2.10; 24th, Purser & Baker, $8.40; 24th, C. C. Sanderson, $77.52; 29th, D. Quarles, $28.60; 29th, T. H. Riddlesperger, $8.58.

January 2, 1878, J. L. Elliston, $2.60; 3d, T. G. Crawford, $1.00; 9th, T. D. Evans, $46 30; 10th, E. H. & E. M. Smith, $5.28; 10th, H. Banks, $7.55; 10th, G. W. Garmany, $9.08; 11th, Orme & Farrar, $2.25; 11th, H. Irby, $2.20; 12th, A. Shorter, $2 10; 14th, M. F. Jones, $2.30; 16th, J. Ellis, $19 95; H. M. Scott, $3.36; 19th, D. Lott, $183.91; 19th, Warren & Hobbs, $2.81; 23d, Brantley & Hitch, $16.38; 22d, John George, $2.75; 24th, J. Ellis, $2.85; 24th, Orme & F., $73.00; 26th, B. F. Bigelow, $256.61; 29th, A. F. Stow, $2.76; 26th, Warren & Hobbs, $64.50; 29th, Warren & Hobbs, $49.00.

February 1, Orme & Farrar, $1.50; 1st, J. L. Logan, $1.35; 1st, J. M. Lott, $38.93; 1st, T. R. Bennett, $157.58; 1st, T. R. Bennett, $61 22; 2d, C. D. Meader, $36.89; 4th, Daniel Lott, $28.70; 7th, A. F. Stow, $2.32; 8th, C. D. Meader, $19.32; 8th, R. Hobbs, $5.43; 9th, Orme & Farrar, $10.00; 13th, Daniel Lott, $245.96; 13th, B. F. Brimberry, $2.24; 13th, A. J. Orme, $26.60; 14th, L. A. Hall $81.62; 18th, Orme & Farrar, $20.94; 18th, L. A. Hall, $39. 26; 18th, T. Crussell, $5.52; 21st, Daniel Lott, $10.80; 23d, C. C. Groce, $32 94; 23d, C. A. Simpson, $1.38; 23d, J. D. Collins, $34.60.

March 1, H. Irby, $12.28; 1st, G. W. Garmany, $4.80; 1st, H. Banks, $1.25; 6th, G. H. Hazlehurst, $4.46; 7th, John George, $5.00; 7th, G. W. Garmany, $12.70; 8th, J. W. Rouse, $2.1[illegible]; 11th, C. D. Meader, $3.49; 11th, David Garren, $20.30; 16th, R. Hobbs, $23.59; 16th, J. J. Rowe, $4.98; 19th, Orme & Farrar, $137.55; 20th, Orme & Farrar, $1.62; 21st, C. C. Groce, $6.38; 23d, M. Reid, $20.60; 29th, William McKay, $10.70.

April 2, W. W. Merrill, $[illegible]; 5th, T. R. Bennett, $22 70; 5th, H. B. Ainsworth, $4.36; 6th, A. Shorter, $1.64; 6th, H. M. Scott, $1.12; 10th, C. C. Sanderson, $50.80; 10th, Daniel Lott, $244.81; 11th, C. C. Sanderson, $15.88; 11th, E. H. & E. M. Smith, $4.78; 11th, O. H. Cook, $21.90; 11th, S. G. McLendon, $201.62; 11th, J. P. Turner, $60.28; 11th, E. H. & E. M. Smith, $561.12; 11th, O. H. Cook, $450.06; 12th, G. Hazlehurst, $31.42; 12th, J. L. Logan, $4.75.

May 14, J. Ellis, $65.05; 16th, H. M. Scott, $[illegible]; 17th, M. F. Brimberry, $87.12; 21st, Purser & Baker, $26.29; 25th, A. J. Orme, $8 32; 26th, W. T. McArthur, $3.24; 28th, T. R. Bennett, $203.64; 30th, B. F. Bigelow, $663.77.

June 1, T. W. Ezzard, $32.80; 6th, B. F. Brimberry, $1.60; 6th, J. Ellis, $2.85; 10th, Daniel Lott, $206 41; 10th, C. H. Parmalee, $18 70; 11th, C. C. Sanderson, $37.93; 17th, W. F. Brimberry, [illegible]; 18th, B. F. Bigelow, $1.58; 19th, J. B. Carter, $2.34; 24th, G. H. Hazlehurst, $[illegible]; 24th, Wm. McKay, $79.68; 29th, A. J. Orme, $4 90.

July 2, Henry Irby, $[illegible]; 5th, J. Ellis, $36.50; 8th, Scott & Evans, $10.41; 9th, J. E. Mobley, $9.59; 9th, T. R. Bennett, $206.05; 9th, W. T. McArthur, $497.20; 9th, J. L. Logan, $21 71; 9th, J. L. Logan, $7.54; 10th, H. Banks, $[illegible]; 19th, J. L. Logan, $5.20; 20th, C. D. Meader, $[illegible]; 23d, H. Banks, $13.90; 23d, W. T. McArthur, $6.48; 23d, J. L. Logan, $4.29; 23d, Purser & Baker, $4.50; 30th, W. S. Alexander, $11.60; 30th, Brantley & Hitch, $2.45.

August 1, Paine & Banks, $91 97; 3d, N. A. Magrath, $2.65; 3d, H. M. Scott, $1.08; 6th, W. T. McArthur, $[illegible]; 7th, M. H. Conner, 70c; 12th, T. R. Bennett, $126 42; 12th, A. J. Orme, $3 30; 12th, H. M. Scott, 55c; 13th, W. H. Gallamore, $2 24; 15th, C. C. Groce, $45 92; 15th, T. F. Johnson, $2 40; 21st, A. M. Hurt, $1.30; 22d, L. A. Hall, $30.03; 29th, G. W. Garmany, $24 72; 30th, N. A. Magrath, $7.03; 31st, J. L. Logan, $1.3[illegible].

September 2, G. W. Garmany, $1.56; 2d, Turner Goldsmith, $1 75; 2d, G. W. Garmany, $7.04; 9th, Otis Childs, $16.72; 13th, M. Reid, $2.90; 13th, Henry Kirby, 84c.; 14th, J. L. Logan, $1.56; 14th, D. Quarles, $1.10; 16th, W. A. Little, $17 40; 17th, T. R. Bennett, $11.50; 18th, Daniel Lott, $46.44; 20th, A. M. Hamilton, $3.20; 20th, T. R. Bennett, $7.40.

October 1, Dr. Quarles, $3.31; 10th, H. Banks, $2 92; 12th, E. H. Thompson, $11.81; [illegible], W. T. McArthur, $50.44; 18th, Matthew Reid, $2.90; 30th, W. T. McArthur, $12 [illegible].

November 4, T. G. Elswald, $15.90; 6th, W. T. McArthur, $77.64; 12th, H. M. Scott, $3.25; 14th, W. J. Zachary, $1.10; 14th, Thomas Ezzard, $3.54; 14th, L. G. McLendon, $96.45; 26th, C. C. Groce, $1.20.

December 2, Dr. Querles, $27.50; 6th, Henry Irby, $1.68; 11th, Daniel Lott, $37.74; 20th, B. F. Bigelow, $99.80; 27th, Mrs. H. E. Thompson, $3.85.

January 22, 1879, J. Padgett, $3.20; 29th, Orme & Farrar, $32.40; 30th, John George, $15.75; 30th, J. L. Logan, $7.55.

February 7, J. C. Langford, 55c.; 7th, C. D. Meader, $1.46; 7th, H. Banks, $4.20; 11th, H. Banks, $4.22.

March 1, J. D. Collins, $51.98; 8th, H. M. Scott, $2.20.

April 22, W. P. Anderson, $2.67.

May 2[illegible], Henry Banks, $4.65; 21st, T. R. Pennett, $4.65; 23d, A. J. Orme, $13.40; 28th, V. B. Colley, $1.54; 29th, H. M. Scott, $2.75.

Making a total of $8,176.73.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

That said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, unmindful of the duties of his office and in disregard of the constitution and laws of said state, did, in the city of Atlanta, and the county of Fulton, in said state, illegally, willfully, fraudulently, unlawfully and corruptly, on the 1st and on the 14th days of November in the year 1877, issue to the sheriffs of this state, circulars in which the duty of the comptroller-general to examine and pass upon the evidence of title to such lands as were by the sheriffs sold as unreturned wild land under and by virtue of tax executions issued by the comptroller-general when the owners of such land should elect to receive the excess over the amount due as taxes and all costs on such land, was unlawfully delegated and imposed upon and directed to be exercised by such sheriffs. And the sheriffs were thereby unlawfully instructed and directed to pay to the owners of such lands so sold the excess of money over and above the tax and all costs instead of paying the same to the comptroller-general, as required by law.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Specification—In this that said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller general as aforesaid, in the city of Atlanta, and the county of Fulton, in said state, fraudulently, wilfully, illegally and corruptly, on the 1st and 14th days of November in the year 1877, in disregard and neglect of the duties imposed upon him by law, and with the intent and purpose thereby to delegate and impose said duties upon the sheriffs of said state, did issue, transmit and serve upon the said sheriffs, printed circulars of which the following are true copies, to-wit:

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., November 1, 1877.—To the Sheriffs of Georgia: You will soon be called upon to levy, advertise and sell wild land under fi. fas. issued from this office against wild land in your county, which has been reported to me by your tax-receiver as unreturned wild land. I will send to you fi. fas. direct from this office, and transferees of such fi. fas. under section 891 of the code; will also place such fi. fas. in your hands for levy and sale.

In the above and all such cases, you will not sell any lands to be found on the large digest for such years deposited in the ordinary's office, for we don't wish to sell improved land, but only wild land. Mistakes of all other kinds will be promptly corrected here (if substantiated by the books) on written application or letter, approved by the ordinary.

In all wild land sales the excess of money, over and above taxes and all costs, must be paid to owner of the land, if to be found at time of sale, or if the owner is not to be found, then said sum of money in excess of tax and cost must be sent to me, to be deposited in the treasury to the credit of the owner, as a trust fund. This applies to all parties who have such fi. fas. transferred to them by myself.

I will send other instructions with the fi. fas. This circular is sent because some transferees of such fi. fas. will soon have their fi. fas. in your hands for levy and sale.

Please keep this circular for reference. Very respectfully,

W. L. GOLDSMITH, Comptroller-General.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., November 14, 1877.—To the Sheriffs of Georgia: In paragraph fourth of my circular of 1st inst. to you, I used this language: "In all wild land sales the excess of money over and above tax and all cost must be paid to the owner of the land, if to be found at the time of sale, or if the owner is not to be found, then said sum of money in excess of tax and cost must be sent to me to be deposited in the treasury to the credit of the owner as a trust fund."

As it will be very difficult, perhaps, in many cases for you to determine who is the true owner of wild lands sold for taxes, and as many false and fraudulent owners will, perhaps, try to impose on you in order to get such moneys, and as the law gives the true owners twelve months after sales to come forward and redeem their land thus sold by paying purchase money, all cost and interest at twenty per centum per annum, I think it would be best to take a good and legal bond from all persons to whom you pay such moneys conditioned to repay same within twelve months, if proper authorities decide that another is the true owner.

In all cases of doubt as to ownership of such lands, or where no owner applies, you will, as formerly instructed, send the money to this office.

Transferees of wild land fi. fas will be entitled to the amount of tax and cost; as appears on face of fi. fa. All surplus will go to owner in the manner as above directed.

These additional instructions are issued in answer to letters from sheriffs, and to save writing numerous replies. If any other question troubles you, write to me and you shall have prompt answers. Very respectfully,

W. L. GOLDSMITH, Comptroller-General.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

That said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, unmindful of the duties of his office, at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton in said state, and on the first day of June, in the year 1879, and on and during divers other days before said first day of June, 1879, and on and during divers other days since said first day of June, 1879, did, without color of right, and without authority of law, and in violation of the constitution of said state, and in disregard of his oath of office, and of the duties of his said office, fail, omit and wholly neglect to pay over and deliver to the treasurer of said state, certain large sums of money, which had, prior to said first day of June, 1879, been paid to, and received by him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, for and on account of taxes assessed and charged against divers lots of wild lands situate in said state, for divers years prior to said year 1879, for which tax the said comptroller-general had, by virtue of his said office, issued writs of fieri facias, against the wild land lots aforesaid, and on which writs of fieri facias the several amounts due and charged therein as tax had, prior to said first day of June, 1879, been collected, paid to and received by the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general; also certain other large sums of money which had, prior to said 1st day of June, 1879, been charged, paid to and received by him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, in the manner aforesaid, as costs for and upon the writs of fieri facias issued by him as aforesaid, and amounting, on said 1st day of June, 1879, in the aggregate, to the sum of $4,582.50; also, certain other large sums of money, which said sums had, at the instance and by the direction of him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, been collected from the purchasers of wild land lots, at sales of said lots, before then made under and by virtue of the writs of fieri facias issued as aforesaid, and which last-named sums of money were, on said 1st day of June, 1879, in possession of him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, as the surplus and excess of the proceeds of the sale of said lots of wild land remaining over and above such amount and portion of said proceeds as was sufficient and necessary to pay off and discharge the amounts due and owing as tax on said writs of fieri facias, and to pay off and discharge the amounts charged on said writs of fieri facias as cost. All of which said sums of money received and collected by said sheriffs as tax, as cost and as surplus or excess of the proceeds of said sales, over and above the amount charged as tax and cost, and amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $11,193.17, and which had been paid to and received by the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller, in the manner aforesaid. He, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did then and there, with the intent to cheat, injure and defraud the people of said state, and the government thereof, wilfully and corruptly, fail, omit and neglect to pay over to the treasurer of said state; and did then and there, hold, keep and retain and still continues to hold, keep and retain in his own possession and control, in violation of the constitution and laws of said state, and in disregard of the duties of his said office.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller, did then and there commit and was and is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Specification first—In this, that at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and on the first day of June in the year 1879, and on divers other days before said day, he the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of said state, having received and being then and there, in possession by virtue of his said office, of divers sums of money which had been assessed and charged by him as costs on certain writs of fieri facias, before that day issued by him as comptroller general as aforesaid, against divers lots of wild land in said state, and which costs so assessed and charged, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $4582.50, had afterward been collected, paid to, and received by him as comptroller-general aforesaid, he the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller general, did then and there, to-wit: on the first day of June, in the year 1879, at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton in said state, hold, keep and retain in his own possession, and did not there, nor has since that time, paid and delivered said sums so received by him as costs on the writs of fieri facias by him issued, as aforesaid, into the treasury of said state as he was and is by law required to do.

Specification second—In this, that at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and on the first day of June, in the year 1879, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, being then and there in possession by virtue of his said office, of divers sums of money, which had before said day been assessed and charged by him as comptroller-general as aforesaid, for tax due to said state, against divers lots of wild land therein, and which, when so assessed and charged, had been, by the authority and direction of the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general, paid and delivered into his possession; he the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did then and there fail and neglect to pay and deliver said sums so received by him to the treasurer of said state, and did, without authority of law, hold, keep and retain, and still continues to hold, keep and retain in his own possession said moneys received by him as aforesaid.

Specification third.—In this, that the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, on the 1st day of June, in the year 1879, at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, being then and there in possession, as comptroller-general aforesaid, of certain large sums of money, which said sums of money had, prior to said day, been collected and received from the purchasers of lots of wild land, by the sheriffs of divers counties in said state, at sales of wild lands by said sheriffs, made under and by virtue of certain writs of fieri facias issued by said Goldsmith, comptroller-general, for the collection of tax due on said wild lands for divers years prior to said year 1879, and which said sums of money were, and are the surplus and excess of the proceeds of the sales of wild lands made by said sheriffs as aforesaid, being and remaining over and above that portion of said proceeds necessary and sufficient to pay off and discharge the whole amount charged in said writs of fieri facias as tax, and the whole amount charged and assessed in said writs of fieri facias as cost: He, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller, did then and there fail, omit and neglect to pay over to the treasurer of said state, and did then and there without authority of law keep, hold and retain in his possession the whole of said sums of money, and still continues unlawfully to hold, keep and retain in his possession the sums of money aforesaid.

Whereby he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did then and there commit, and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE NINTH.

That Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller general aforesaid, did at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and on the 1st day of August, in the year 1878, and on the 14th day of said month of August, 1874, and on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, and on the 12th day of said last mentioned month, and on the 29th thereof, and on the 2d and 28th days of the month of December, in said year 1874, and on divers other days between the 27th day of March of said year 1874 and the 2d day of February, in the year 1875, make and present to one John Jones, then and there treasurer of said state, divers errors, false and fraudulent returns and payments of and concerning divers sums of money belonging to said state, which he, the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general, at said place, and on the several days aforesaid, had in his possession as such comptroller-general, and which sums amounting in the aggregate, on the 28th day of December, 1874, to the sum of $2,363 61 had arisen and accrued from the taxes assessed and charged against wild lands in said state for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; by means of which said erroneous, false and fraudulent returns and payments, on the days aforesaid, made and rendered by the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid. He, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did then and there corruptly contrive and intend to obtain, and did then and there, knowingly and corruptly, obtain and secure certain improper, undue and excessive credits to be made and entered in the name and for the advantage of him, the said comptroller-general, upon the books of account, then and there kept and used by the said treasurer as aforesaid, and by means of which said false and fraudulent returns, and payments so made as aforesaid, on each of said dates, the said Washington L. Goldsmith did intend and contrive then and there to mislead, deceive and abuse the treasurer of said state, and to mislead, defraud and injure all the people of said state.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller general as aforesaid, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Specification—In this, that on the 1st day of August, in the year 1874, at the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, in said state, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general aforesaid, did render and pay unto John Jones, treasurer of said state, as money collected by him the said comptroller-general, by virtue of his said office, for and on account of taxes assessed and charged against wild lands in said state for the year 1873, the sum of $350, and did then and there, by means of said false returns, representation and payment so made as aforesaid, procure and obtain the whole sum of $350, and to be then and there placed and entered on the book of accounts of said treasurer to the separate credit of him, the said comptroller-general, as having been collected by him on account of wild land tax for the year aforesaid; and again on the 14th day of August, in said year 1874, he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did in like manner render and pay to said John Jones, treasurer, as money collected by him, the said comptroller-general, on account of taxes assessed and charged against wild lands in said state for the years 1872 and 1873 the sum of $172.88, and did then and there obtain and procure the whole of said last named sum to be placed to the separate credit of him, the said comptroller-general, on the books of account of said treasurer, whereas only a part of said sum of $172.88 had been actually collected and received by the said comptroller-general from the wild land tax aforesaid, and the said comptroller-general was then and there properly and justly entitled to obtain and receive credit on the book of account of said treasurer for only a portion of said last mentioned sum, and not for the whole thereof, all of which was then and there well known to him, the comptroller-general aforesaid; and again, that the said comptroller-general did, at the place aforesaid and on the 5th day of November in said year 1874, in the manner aforesaid, and with the intent and purpose aforesaid, falsely render and pay to John Jones, treasurer aforesaid, as money collected and paid to him the said comptroller on account of taxes charged and assessed against wild lands in said state aforesaid, for the year 1873 the gross sum of $165, and did then and there wilfully, falsely, and unlawfully obtain for himself a separate credit on the books of account of the said treasurer in and for the whole of said sum of $165, whereas in fact and in truth only a portion of said last mentioned sum, and not the whole thereof as so falsely pretended by said comptroller-general as aforesaid, had been and was actually collected and paid to him as comptroller-general as aforesaid, and he the said comptroller-general was not in fact and truth justly and lawfully entitled to obtain, procure and receive a separate credit for himself as comptroller-general for the whole of said last mentioned sum on the books of said treasurer, all of which was then and there well known to him, the said comptroller-general, and again, that he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did, on the 12th day of said month of November, in the year 1874, in like manner and at said place, render and pay to the said John Jones, treasurer, the gross sum of $942 as moneys that had been paid to and collected by him, the said comptroller-general, for and on account of taxes charged and assessed against wild lands in said state, for and during the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and did then and there wilfully and unlawfully procure and obtain to be entered on the books of said treasurer credit for the whole of said last mentioned sum, whereas in fact and in truth only a portion, and not the whole, of said last mentioned sum had been collected and paid to the said comptroller-general, who was not then and there rightfully and lawfully entitled to procure and obtain such separate credit on the books of said treasurer, for the whole of said last mentioned sum, all of which was then and there well known to the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general; and that the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did on the 20th day of said month of November, in the year 1874, at said city of Atlanta, in the manner aforesaid, unlawfully and falsely procure to be entered on the book of account of John Jones, treasurer, as aforesaid, as a separate credit for himself the sum of $100, as having been collected and paid to him on account of taxes charged and assessed against wild lands in said state, for and during the year 1874. Whereas, the whole of last mentioned sum was not and had not been actually collected and paid to him, the said comptroller-general, but only a portion thereof, nor was he then and there lawfully entitled to procure and have the whole of said last mentioned sum entered to his separate credit as comptroller-general, in the manner aforesaid, all of which was then and there well known to the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general; and that on the 2d day of said month of December in the year 1874, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did, at the place and in the manner aforesaid, falsely and fraudulently procure and cause to be entered to his separate credit as comptroller-general on the books of account of the said John Jones, treasurer, the sum of $126.82, as having been collected by him for and on account of wild land taxes for and during the year 1873. Whereas, the whole of said last mentioned sum was not and had not been collected by him, the said comptroller-general, nor was he justly and lawfully entitled to procure and have such separate credit for the whole of said last mentioned sum so entered on the books of account of said treasurer, all of which was then and there well known to said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, and that on the 28th day of December in said year 1874, at the place and in the manner aforesaid, the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did falsely and fraudulently procure and cause to be entered to his separate credit, as such comptroller-general, on the books of said treasurer, the gross sum of five hundred and seven dollars and forty-nine cents, as having been collected by him as comptroller-general, on account of taxes charged and assessed against wild lands in said state for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, whereas the whole of said last mentioned sum was not and had not been collected by him, nor was he as such comptroller-general justly entitled to procure and have such separate credit for the whole of said sum so entered on the books of said treasurer, all of which was then and there, and is well known to said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general.

Whereby he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, did commit in the manner aforesaid, and was and is guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE TENTH.

That Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, unmindful of the duties and obligations that devolved upon him under and by the laws of this state relative to the collecting and paying into the treasury of the state insurance taxes and fees, did in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, collect from insurance tax and fees during the year 1878 the sum of $12,678 06, and paid into the treasury during said year of money arising from said source only the sum of $2,957 60, thereby unlawfully and corruptly retaining in his hands of said insurance tax and fees the sum of $9,720.46, which retention of the sum aforesaid was contrary to the statutes of this state that required the comptroller-general to collect insurance tax and fees and pay the same into the state treasury, which said conduct of the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, as aforesaid was illegal, corrupt and fraudulent and thereby he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. A history of which collections and retention of insurance tax and fees being set forth in the following specifications, hereinafter written in substance and effect, that is to say:

Specification first—In this, that during the year 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, as aforesaid, collected of insurance tax the sum of $8,905 56, and paid into the state treasury in the same year from this source only the sum of $2,457.60. The collections and payments were as follows:

In the month of April, in the year 1878, Washington L. Goldsmith, the comptroller-general as aforesaid, collected of the insurance tax assessed and charged against insurance companies the sum of $54.00, and paid into the state treasury for the same year and month the sum of $54.00.

In the month of May, in said year 1878, Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of said insurance tax the sum of $375 20, and paid into the state treasury from said source for the same month and year the sum of $255 61, thereby unlawfully keeping and retaining in his hands for the month of May, 1878, the sum of $119.59.

In the month of June, in said year, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance tax, charged and assessed as aforesaid the sum of $164 23 and paid in the state treasury, from said source for the same month and year, the sum of $72, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands for the month of June, 1878, the sum of $92.23.

In the month of July, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance tax, so charged and assessed, the sum of $494.37 and paid into the state treasury from said source for the same month and year the sum of $207, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands for the month of July 1878, the sum of $287. 37.

In the month of August, of said year 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance tax the sum of $54, and paid into the state treasury from said source for the same month and year the sum of $54.

In the month of September, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller general, collected of insurance tax, charged and assessed as aforesaid the sum of $4,991 65, and paid into the state treasury from said source for the same month and year the sum of $213 93, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands for the month of September, 1878, the sum of $4,777.72.

In the month of October, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance tax the sum of $2,384 62, and paid into the state treasury from said source for the same month and year the sum of $1,[illegible], thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands for

the month of October, 1878, the sum of $1,191.05.

In the month of November, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance tax, charged and assessed as aforesaid the sum of $380.49, and paid into the state treasury from said source for the same month and year the sum of $3,8?3.45. Thus unlawfully retaining in his hands the sum of $3,447.96 insurance tax.

Specification second—In this, that during the year 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees, prescribed and charged by the laws of said state, the sum of $3,772.50, and paid into the state treasury, from said source in the same year, only the sum of $500.

The collections and payments were as follows:

In the month of January, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees prescribed and imposed by the laws of said state the sum of $530, and made no payment into the treasury from said source for the month of January, 1878.

In the month of February, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees, prescribed as aforesaid, the sum of $2,325 and paid into the treasury from said source, the same month of said year the sum of $500, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands of the collections from this source for the month of February, 1878, the sum of $1,825.

In the month of March, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees, prescribed as aforesaid, the sum of $155, and made no payment into the treasury from said source for this month, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands the whole of said sum.

In the month of April, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees, prescribed as aforesaid, the sum of $157.50, and made no payment into the treasury from said source for this month, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands the whole of said last mentioned sum.

In the month of June, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees, prescribed as aforesaid, the sum of $72.50 and made no payment into the treasury of said state from said source for said month, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands the whole of said last mentioned sum.

In the month of July, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected as insurance fees, prescribed as aforesaid, the sum of $75 and made no payment into the treasury from said source for said month, thereby unlawfully retaining in his hands the whole of said last mentioned sum.

In the month August, 1878, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, collected of insurance fees, so prescribed, the sum of $12.50, and made no payment into the treasury from said source for said month.

Thus retaining in his hands, contrary to law, the sum of $3,272.50 of insurance fees.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, unmindful of the duties of his office, and in violation of the laws of said state, did, at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and in the month of May, in the year 1879, wrongfully and fraudulently cause, procure and permit to be changed, altered and falsified a certain matter of record, which said matter of record was, at and before the making of said alteration contained and recorded in a certain book belonging to, and at the time of said alteration, and before then kept and used in the office of the said comptroller-general, in the capitol building, in said city of Atlanta; said book being the book of "record of published lists of wild lands unreturned in 1874, by county," that is to say

Specification—In this, that in the office of said comptroller-general, at said city of Atlanta, and during the month of June, 1875, or about that time, he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general aforesaid, did enter or cause to be entered in writing upon a certain page, to-wit, page 99 of said book of record of lists of wild lands unreturned 1874 (said book belonging to his said office as aforesaid), and directly opposite to the numbers of divers lots of wild land, said numbers there standing written and recorded on the left margin of said page, the words "Raundo & Co., paid;" and on said page of the book of record aforesaid, and opposite to the numbers of divers other lots of wild land, said numbers then standing written and recorded on the margin of said page as aforesaid, he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general did, during said month of June, in said year 1875, or about that time, in like manner, enter or cause to be entered and written the words "Fox & Co., paid," which said entries of "Raundo & Co., paid," and Fox & Co., paid," so entered as aforesaid, were then, and there intended and meant by him, the said comptroller-general, to import and show, and which did then and there actually import and show that the taxes assessed and charged against said lots of unreturned wild land, there numbered," as aforesaid, had been and were on the day of making of said entries, or before the making thereof by said Raundo & Co., and by said Fox & Co., respectively fully paid and discharged to him, the said comptroller-general, and afterwards and subsequent to the date of the making or causing to be made the entries aforesaid in the book aforesaid to-wit: during the month of May, in the year 1879, he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did unlawfully and fraudulently enter or cause and procure to be entered, or permit to be entered in writing on the page aforesaid of the book aforesaid, immediately above and over the said entries of Raundo & Co., paid, and of Fox & Co paid, respectively, and as nearly opposite as might be to the numbers of the lots of unreturned wild land, there written as aforesaid, the words "D. Lott, agent," he, the said comptroller-general, then and there intending and contriving by means of said last mentioned entry of "D. Lott, agent," then and there wrongfully and fraudulently to change, alter and falsify the meaning, purport and effect aforesaid of said original entries of Raundo & Co., paid, and of Fox & Co., paid, so entered and made or caused to be entered and made by him as aforesaid.

Whereby he, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

That said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, unmindful of the duties of his office, did, at the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state aforesaid, retain, keep and employ, and still continues to retain, keep and employ as a clerk in the office of him, the said comptroller-general, one James M. Goldsmith, notwithstanding the fact that the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, was and is fully informed, and well knows, and has long known the fact that the said James M. Goldsmith, while employed as clerk in the office of him, the said comptroller-general, did make, write and enter wrongfully and fraudulently on the book of record, of lists of unreturned wild land for the year 1874, which said book is and was a book of record kept and used in the office of him, the said comptroller-general, in the month of May, 1879, or since then, the name of "D. Lott, agent," which said name and words were so wrongfully and fraudulently entered in the book of record aforesaid, immediately over and above the words "Raundo & Co., paid," and "Fox & Co., paid," which last recited words and entries then stood written on said book of record, and had been so written and recorded in said book of record since the 14th day of June, 1875; said wrongful and fraudulent entries having been so made by said James M. Goldsmith with the intent to change the meaning and effect of the said original entries in the manner more fully set forth in the next preceding article; whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did commit and was and is guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did, at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly prepare, make, and exhibit to his excellency, the governor of said state, and to the legislature of said state, incorrect, improper, false and deceptive statements, reports and exhibits of and concerning the public moneys that had been collected, paid to and received by him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, for and during the fiscal year beginning on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1878, and up to and including the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, with the intent and purpose then and there to mislead and deceive his excellency, the governor of said state, and with the intent and purpose then and there to mislead, deceive and defraud all the people of said state; whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Specification first—That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, did at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and on the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly prepare, make and exhibit to his excellency the governor of said state and to the legislature of said state an official report in writing, in which he falsely stated that the amount of insurance tax which had been received by him from the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1878, up to and including the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, was only the sum of $857.54, when in truth and in fact the sums so collected by said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, from the said 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1878, as aforesaid, up to and including the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, as aforesaid, was the sum of $6,134 45.

Said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, having made such false statement and report with intent then and there to deceive his excellency, Alfred H. Colquitt, the governor of said state, and with intent then and there to deceive and mislead the legislature and the people of said state as to the true amount received by him, the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, from insurance taxes for the said specified time, to-wit: from the 1st day of January, in the year 1878, to and including the 1st day of October, in the year 1878.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did then and there commit, and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

That Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, as aforesaid, has, while in the office aforesaid, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly of the money of the state received by him as such comptroller-general, appropriated and converted to his own use divers of large sums of the amounts and character and for the times and periods set out and described in articles 8 and 10.

Whereby, the said Washington L. Goldsmith did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general aforesaid, unmindful of the duties of his high office, and in disregard of the propriety and respect that ought to attend and be exhibited by the several officers of the government of said state, and by every citizen thereof toward the members of the legislature thereof; and in violation of the constitution of said state, did at the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, in said state, and on the 10th, 12th and 15th days of July, in the year 1879, collude, combine and conspire with one Hinton P. Wright, and did then and there employ and procure the said Hinton P. Wright to improperly and unduly direct influence and control the official conduct of the Hon. Parish D. Davis, who was then and there a member of the house of representatives of said state, and as such was then and there, and for some time before then, occupied and employed as one of a joint committee of said house of representative and of the senate of said state, in examining into, with the view of reporting thereon to the said legislature the conduct, actings and doings of the said comptroller general in and about the collection and disposition of the taxes before then charged and assessed against the wild lands in said state; and in and about the actings and doings of said comptroller-general in connection with the wild lands aforesaid; and in pursuance of the improper and unlawful combination with the said Wright, as aforesaid, and under the unlawful and improper employment of the said Wright aforesaid; he, the said Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did on said 10th day of July, in said year, write and prepare, or cause to be written and prepared, a certain statement in the form of a letter containing divers words and allegations contradictory of and in conflict with divers matters, statements and allegations contained in a certain report in writing, signed by the said Parish D. Davis as a member of said legislature, and as one of said joint committee, which report had been before said 10th day of July to wit on the seventh day of said month, 1879, rendered and submitted by said committee, or by a majority of the members thereof, to the general assembly of said state and did on the same day on which said letter was so written and prepared, also prepare, write and attach thereto, and did make a part thereof the following words to-wit: "We, the undersigned, concur in the facts set forth in the above statement. July 10th 1879, true copies of which letter and of said last quoted words (in print) are attached to this article and made a part thereof, and he, the said comptroller-general, did then and there place and commit in the hands of the said Wright for the unlawful and improper purpose and design aforesaid; and, thereupon, on the 15th and 16th days of said month of July, 1879, the said Hinton P. Wright while acting under the direction and employment of the comptroller-general, aforesaid, and in furtherance of the unlawful and improper combination and conspiracy aforesaid, did, on the days last aforesaid and at said city of Atlanta and outside the capitol building of said state, and in the absence of the other members of said joint committee, and privately offer and propose to him, the said Parish D Davis, to pay and deliver to him then and there the sum of $25 in money, and one suit of clothes, provided the said Parish D. Davis, would then and there consent to sign his name to the statement and words so written at the end of said letter by the said Goldsmith as aforesaid, with the intent then and there corruptly and improperly to influence and control the said Parish D. Davis in his official conduct as a member of said house of representatives, and as one of said joint committee; and in furtherance of said conspiracy did at divers other places and on divers other days, and by means of divers other improper, unlawful and wicked proposals and contrivances, the said Wright did attempt to influence and control the official conduct of said Parish D. Davis.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, did then and there commit, and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WILD LAND COMMITTEE—GENTLEMEN: I know that to have you repair a wrong unintentionally done me in your report, it is only necessary that I should bring to your attention the fact that such wrong has been committed. In your investigation as members of the wild land committee, I have co-operated with you by every means in my power to bring out all the facts connected with the transfer of fi fas and the sale of wild lands. There is no circumstance within my knowledge that I have not freely communicated, and, as far as my personal acts are concerned, I have disclosed to you, without reservation, every act of my administration; for I was more interested than you possibly could be, that your investigation should be full and complete, as I knew that its results would completely vindicate me from any complicity in doubtful transactions; and while your report was intended to have this effect, the omission of your chairman to embody certain amendments adopted by the committee, and to which I will hereafter make reference, subjects me to the criticism of the censorious; and while as as a private person I might be indifferent to their censure, as a public officer I cannot afford to leave a "loop whereon my enemies might hang a doubt."

"I do not propose to discuss the legality of the transfers, or the recommendation which you make to declare them void, because these recommendations are concurred in by a majority of your committee, and because, if they are valid no legislation can make them void; and if they are void, no legislation can make them valid. The law of 1874 fixes their status, and what that is the courts, I presume, will determine in reference to the law as it then existed. Being doubtful myself as to the transfers, I applied to the attorney-general and acted on his opinion. If the transfers are declared void by the courts, I shall have no sympathy with any one except such bona fide purchasers as may have been, under the opinion of the attorney-general, misled in the investment of their money. Beyond this, I shall rejoice with the committee in the defeating of any frauds that may have been perpetrated by any one.

"The portion of your report that does not express what I understood to be the views of a majority is the omission to state, "that it was in evidence that before the appointment of your committee, I had taken official action, through the solicitor-general, in Dodge and Montgomery counties to compel the sheriffs, by rule, to account for the entire sales in those counties, less the legal costs and amount of taxes paid to the state by the transferees, and at the time of your investigation it was in evidence that I had directed rules to be issued against every sheriff who had failed to make proper returns. In doing this, I had exhausted my power as comptroller, and if any unnecessary delay has occurred the fault, if fault there be, is in the judiciary, and not in my department. These views, I understood, were concurred in by a majority of your committee, and were to be embodied in the report. If these facts were stated I should have no complaint, but their omission leave an inference that I had left undone what I ought to have done in order to compel an accountability by the sheriffs.'

"Another fact, in evidence and omitted, is that there is no evidence of any owner of a lot having suffered, or of having even complained that the excess of sales over cost and taxes had in any instance been paid to any one other than himself, or that any owner had applied to the comptroller for such excess and failed to receive it. Again, the report refers to my having redeemed fi fas from transferees, to the amount of $8,176.23, without any warrant from the governor.

"The evidence and my statement shows that this was not public money, but was money received by the comptroller from transferees of fi fas in consequence of improved lands by mistake returned by several receivers as wild lands. Misled by these returns, I issued fi fas under the wild land act, and received for them $8,176.23. The mistakes being discovered the fi fas thus issued against improved lands as wild lands, were found to be illegal; were ordered returned by me, were returned and cancelled, and the money received by me as comptroller by mistake on fi fas issued without authority of law, was returned by me to the parties from whom it was received. It never became public money; it was received by authority of no law enacted by the legislature. It was money received on void fi fas issued by mistake; and if they had not been called in and cancelled, sales would have been made under them involving innocent parties in expensive litigation. The $10,176.06 is subject to cost due the comptroller, and the balance is held under the wild land act subject to demand from the owners. 'The surplus' not called for in a reasonable time, will be covered into the treasury as the $3,609.72 reported to the committee.

"I also understood that the committee agreed to report, instead of what was reported, that "after thorough investigation, nothing could be found to implicate the comptroller-general, directly or indirectly, in any fraud or speculation whatsoever.

"All these facts are borne out by the evidence and my statement before the committee, and I understood were to be covered by the report. They have been omitted, and as the omission subjects the report to misconstruction, I ask you respectfully to indicate by your concurrence in this statement, the truth of the facts set forth.

"I make this request because I feel confident that it will be your pleasure to do for me this act of justice.
W. L. GOLDSMITH."

"We, the undersigned, concur in the facts set forth in the above statement. July 10th, 1879."

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

That said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, unmindful of his oath of office and of the duties of his office, and in disregard of the laws of said state, on the — day of July, in the year of our Lord 1879, and at divers other dates and times during said month of July aforesaid, at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia aforesaid, did wrongfully, wickedly and corruptly procure and employ one Hinton P. Wright to endeavor by improper, wicked and corrupt means to influence the official conduct of the Honorable Lewis Strickland, a member of this house and a member of the joint committee of the house of representatives and senate of said state, charged with the duty of investigating the sales of wild lands in said state, and of the conduct of said Washington L. Goldsmith, as comptroller-general as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and did wickedly and corruptly employ said Wright to obtain the signature of said Honorable Lewis Strickland to a certain letter or statement designed to vindicate the conduct of said Washington L. Goldsmith as comptroller-general as aforesaid, a printed copy of which said letter or statement is hereunto annexed, and that said Hinton P. Wright, in furtherance of his said wicked and corrupt employment as aforesaid, and with the knowledge and consent and by the procurement of said Washington L. Goldsmith as aforesaid, did on said — day of July aforesaid by offering the said Honorable Lewis Strickland the sum of $150 and by divers wicked and corrupt insinuations and proposals, and by divers other improper and wicked means and contrivances endeavor to induce the said Honorable Lewis Strickland to sign said letter or statement, as a member of said committee charged with said investigation as aforesaid.

Whereby said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, did then and there commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. [See letter incorporated in article 15.]

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

That the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, by the proceedings and conduct set forth in the foregoing articles and specifications, contrary to the high and important trust confided to him as comptroller general as aforesaid, has for the sake of lucre and gain and his own personal aggrandizement been disgracefully instrumental in establishing a precedent subversive of the good faith which ought to be found in the actings and doings of all persons to whom the great concerns of this state and the good citizens thereof may be hereafter confided.

Whereby the said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general as aforesaid, has committed and is guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the said house of representatives by protestation save to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment, and also of replying to the answer that the said Washington L. Goldsmith shall make thereto, and of offering proof of the premises and of any other impeachments or accusations that shall be by them exhibited against the said Washington L. Goldsmith, and they pray that the said Washington L. Goldsmith may be put to answer to all and every of the said articles, and that such proceedings, trials and judgment may be had as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding: Resolved, That the house of representatives do adopt the foregoing several articles of impeachment and specifications thereto against Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general.

Read and agreed to August 15th, 1879.

A. O. BACON,
Speaker House of Representatives.
HENRY R. GOETCHIUS,
Clerk House of Representatives

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 16.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. MACAULAY. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read and approved.

The senate resumed the unfinished business of the day before, which was a bill to regulate the publication and sale of the supreme court reports and to fix the salary of the reporter at $2,000 per annum.

Mr. WELBORN, having the floor, continued his argument in favor of the bill and said he favored it as a measure of public justice and economy and for no other reason.

A message from the house of representatives was received. It announced that the house had agreed to the senate amendments to a bill to confer additional powers on tax collectors.

Mr. WELLBORN continued his argument.

Mr. CUMMING moved that the bill be laid on the table for the present as the hour for another order was near. Agreed to.

The standing committees submitted reports which were read.

After the house left the senate chamber and retired to its hall, the senate had a number of bills read the second time.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL BILLS ON THIRD READING

were then taken up.

To amend the act providing for a salary to treasurer of Richmond county. Passed. Yeas 31, nays 0.

To authorize the ordinary of Jackson county to issue bonds to build a court-house. Passed. Yeas 30, nays 0.

To allow the comptroller-general to administer oaths. Passed. Yeas 26, nays 0.

To allow the publication of the list of registered voters of city of Augusta. Passed. Yeas 28, nays 0.

A bill amending an act to require the mayor of Augusta to fill the office of recorder. Yeas 29, nays 0.

To make it unlawful for persons to catch fish from the Little Ocmulgee river for sale or shipment. Passed. Yeas 27, nays 2.

To amend an act authorizing the city council of Augusta to create a board of health. Passed. Yeas, 29; nays, 0.

To provide for the relief of R. H. Leonard, ordinary of Talbot county.

Mr. BOWER moved to refer this bill to the judiciary committee.

Messrs. BOWER and LUMPKIN opposed the passage of the bill at present, and Messrs CLEMENTS, of the 44th, and CLARKE favored it.

Mr. WELLBORN occupied the chair in a very dignified manner.

Mr. HOLTON opposed the motion to refer the bill.

The bill was passed by 21 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. HOLTON asked the senate to take up a resolution offered by him to provide that the senate meet at 9 o'clock and adjourn on motion. Mr. HOLTON wished to refer the resolution to the committee on rules.

A motion to act on the resolution was lost.

Mr. CUMMING, under suspension of the rules, offered a bill to change the time of Burke, Richmond and McDuffie.

Mr. LESTER moved to refer the resolution of Mr. HOLTON to a special committee consisting of Messrs. HOWELL, LUMPKIN and CLARKE. Agreed to.

The senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The house met at 9 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair.

Prayer was made by Mr. TALIAFERRO.

The roll was called, a quorum declared and the journal read and approved.

THE TUGGLE PAPERS.

Mr. AWTRY, of Troup, moved to take from the table the communication from the governor relative to the employment of Colonel W. O. Tuggle to prosecute claims in Washington for the account of the state. The motion prevailed and the message was taken up and read. It gave a full and authoritative exposition of all the facts in the matter.

Mr. AWTRY moved to refer the document to the committee of three appointed to consider the Tuggle fee upon the memorial of Hon. James A. Green.

The motion was opposed by Mr. HUMBER, of Putnam.

Mr. HUMBER said the committee were already in possession of all the facts embodied in the communication that were at all material to the issue. He could not see why the governor desired to make a defense at this time and in this shape unless himself and Colonel Tuggle were anxious to do so with a view to forestalling the report of the committee. He moved to table the message.

The motion was lost and the motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. ZELLNER, of Monroe, moved to take up and concur in the amendments of the senate to the bill conferring additional powers on the tax collectors of the state, and making them sheriffs in certain cases.

The motion was agreed to, the bill considered and the senate amendments concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. YANCEY, of Clarke, moved to take up the bill to establish a city court in the city of Athens, which motion prevailed and the bill was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. BURCH, of Laurens, asked the suspension of the rules and consideration of the bill to incorporate the Oconee steamboat and navigation company.

The rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read second time.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Morgan, obtained leave to introduce and refer a special bill.

Mr. DUPREE, of Macon, moved to take up a bill to repeal the registration law in Mitchell county. The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. WESTBROOK the railroad bills were recommitted to be reported on Monday, when the subject is the special order.

Mr. WESTBROOK asked the recommittal because the bill pending had been sent out of the committee without the incorporation of the amendments proposed by himself and which the committee had adopted as a part of the bill. He desired the error rectified by the embodiment in the bill of those amendments.

The SPEAKER appointed as the committee on the reception of the portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long, Messrs. YANCEY, MILNER and PAULL.

Mr. YANCEY offered a resolution tendering seats on the floor to various persons named, on the occasion of the reception of the portrait on Monday next.

The resolution was agreed to.

The house then proceeded to the senate upon impeachment business as fully detailed elsewhere.

Upon its return:

By Mr. ADAMS, of Chatham—A resolution authorizing the governor to issue a reward of $1,000 for the parties who have been counterfeiting the great seal of the state. Adopted.

The house thereupon stood adjourned to 9 a. m. Monday morning.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He Declines to Make any Statement as to the Dorsey Will—Progress of His Autobiography.

New Orleans Picayune.

Ex-President Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, was registered at the St. Charles hotel on yesterday. During the forenoon he was engaged in attending to some business matters, and it was not until the afternoon that a representative of this paper was able to have an interview with him. Mr. Davis was found in the rotunda in conversation with a friend.

"Mr. Davis," remarked the reporter, "the Picayune desires an interview with you."

"An interview with me? That is something I never allow, and you ought to know it by this time," was the reply, while a kindly smile appeared on the speaker's face.

"I have used the wrong word, perhaps. What we wish is to direct your attention to certain allegations in regard to the will of Mrs. Dorsey, made by the northern and western press, and to get a statement from you as to their truth or falsity," explained the reporter.

"I must certainly decline to say anything whatever about my private affairs," was Mr. Davis's very decided answer.

"But these reflections are of so grave a nature it was thought you might care to answer them."

"Oh, no, I shall not. But I am grateful to the southern press for defending me."

"Have you read the stories alluded to?"

"I have read some, but it would take up my entire time to read them all." And Mr. Davis laughed as if amused at the idea.

"Then am I to understand you positively decline to make any statement?"

"You are. Now put yourself in my place and see if you would, under the same circumstances, do what you ask me to."

"Certainly, you are better able to judge than I," answered the reporter, who being unwilling to press Mr. Davis further, changed the subject by observing:

"There is one topic about which you will probably feel no delicacy in speaking; that is your autobiography. It is generally believed that it is now in the hands of the Appletons, and will soon be published."

"That statement," said Mr. Davis, "has been made by the Herald, but Major Walthall wrote them a denial of it, which they didn't have the courtesy to publish."

"Then the work is not completed?"

"I only wish it was, as so many people write to me for agencies it is annoying. It is impossible to tell when it will be finished. The loss of my papers and my health have seriously retarded its progress."

"You spoke of the loss of your papers, to what do you refer?"

"I mean the destruction of documents and private papers during and at the close of the war."

In the preparation of his work Mr. Davis was understood to state that he had no secretary, but rather an assistant, in the person of Major Walthall, who lives about a mile and a half from Beauvoir.

Mr. Davis writes out the manuscript, to which notes and references are appended, which Major Walthall looks up and collates. In the language of Mr. Davis, "Major Walthall having been a newspaper man is well qualified to discharge the important task."

The reporter referred to the fact that one of the Mississippi senatorships would soon be vacant, and asked the point-blank question:

"Mr. Davis, are you a candidate for the position?"

The question seemed to annoy the gentleman interrogated, who very courteously demanded:

"By what right do you undertake to catechise me?"

The answer was that the question of the senatorship had been very thoroughly discussed, and was one in which the public felt the deepest interest, and any declaration by Mr. Davis would be eagerly received.

He modestly remarked that he didn't see what interest the public could have in him or his actions.

"My chief reason for asking is to get something definite, as it had been stated that you had authorized the statement you were not a candidate."

"That is news to me. Where did you see it?"

"In one of the Mississippi papers, and I believe it was pretty generally copied throughout the state."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Davis; "why, I have never authorized any one to speak for me."

"Then a false impression has gone abroad, and I should like to correct it. Are you a candidate for the senatorship?"

"I am not. I have been elected to the United States senate three times and appointed once, and I have never yet been a candidate for the position."

"You mean, then, that you are not a candidate, but at the same time you cannot control the legislature if it chooses to el——?"

"I'd hardly go so far as that," interrupted Mr. Davis, with the same pleasant smile.

"Moreover," he subsequently added, "when I wish to make a declaration of my position, I shall do it myself, and directly to the people interested, and you can rest assured it will be put in such plain language there will be no misunderstanding its meaning."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 16, 1879.

There is no change in the bond and stock market.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at....par | Selling....¼ prem.

BONDS—	
Northeast'n RR. 102@104	Atlanta W't'r 7s. 99@100
Georgia 4s....100	Atlanta City 7s.. 99@101
Georgia 6s....105@107	Atlanta City 8s.. 105@107
Georgia 7s....109@110	Atlanta 10s....112@114
Ga. 7s gold L. T...110@112	Augusta City 7s. 103@105
Georgia 8s L. T...110@112	Sav. City 5s, new 67@69
So. Car. valid 6s 80@82	Macon City....62@65
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge. 109@111	Columbus City...65@70
	Ga. R. R. 7s....105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s....99@101
	Central R. R. 7s. 107@109
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage...100@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds..105@108
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R.... 79@81	South Wes R.R. 100@102
Central R. R....65@67	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R. 103@108	

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Noon.—Stocks weak. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4.81¾; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Evening.—Money active at 5@7, closing easy at 5. Exchange dull and weak at $4.81¾@$4.81¾. Governments strong and higher; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 105¾; four per cents 101¾. State Bonds dull.

LONDON, August 16—noon.—Erie 28¾.

PARIS, August 16—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 80c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 16, 1879.

New York closed firm with sales of 74,000 bales.

Liverpool market closed firm with sales of 6,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American.

Local futures transactions were very fair.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—noon.—Cotton hardening; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,900; American 1,000; futures partially 1-32 better; uplands low middling clause August delivery 6¾@6 13-32; October delivery 6 7-16; August and September delivery 6¾@6 13-32; September and October delivery 6⅝, 6 13-32@6 7-16; October and November delivery 6¾@6 5-32; November and December delivery 6; January and February delivery 6; February delivery 5 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—3:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5000 bales; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 7-16; futures firm.

NEW YORK, August 16—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11⅝; middling Orleans 11¾; sales 489 bales; net receipts 6; gross 60; consolidated net receipts 526.

GALVESTON, August 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 10½; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 398 bales; gross —; sales 908; stock 5,931.

NORFOLK, August 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; net receipts 13 bales; gross 13; stock 1,110; exports coastwise 27.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 1,408; exports coastwise 12.

BOSTON, August 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 5,321 bales.

WILMINGTON, August 16.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10½; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 46 bales; gross —; sales 8; stock 121; exports coastwise 12.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts none; gross —; sales 235; to spinners 235; stock 4,065.

SAVANNAH, August 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 10½; low middlings 10 1-16; good ordinary 9 9-16; net receipts 17 bales; gross —; sales 10; stock 1,451.

NEW ORLEANS August 16.—Cotton firm; supply scarce; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 76 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 4,556.

MOBILE, August 16.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10½; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9 5-16; net receipts 6 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 428; exports coastwise 20.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts none; shipments —; sales 10 bales.

CHARLESTON, August 16—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10½; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts none; gross —; sales 5 bales; stock 85.

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:05....	11.34@11.38	11.31@11.34	10.42@10.45	10.21@10.24	10.20@10.23	....	....
10:47...	11.33@11.36	11.29@11.31	10.42@10.43	10.22@10.23	10.21@10.22	10.27@10.30	10.38@10.39
11:23....	11.33@11.36	11.30@11.31	10.41@10.43	10.22@10.23	10.22@10.23	....	....
12:20....	11.33@11.40	11.35@11.37	10.44@10.46	10.23@10.25	10.22@10.25	....	....
1:10....	11.43@11.45	11.40@11.42	10.45@10.46	10.23@10.25	10.23@10.24	10.29@10.32	10.39@10.40
2:25...	11.46@11.48	11.34..........	10.47..........	10.25@10.26	10.24@10.25	10.31@10.33	10.41@10.43

Closed firm; sales 74,000 bales.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 16, 1879.

Owing to the heavy pressure upon our columns the local markets are omitted.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

TIME	WHEAT. SEPT.	WHEAT. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
9:33....	[illegible]	84½	4 40	4 42½	$8 40	$8 47½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:00....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 40	4 42½	8 30	8 47½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:42....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 40	4 42½	8 50	8 55	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:50....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 40	[illegible]	8 50	8 55	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:56....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 40	4 42½	8 45	8 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:06....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50	4 52½	8 45	8 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:39....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50	4 52½	8 45	8 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:47....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50	4 52½	8 52½	8 60	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:03....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50	4 52½	8 52½	8 60	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:12....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50	4 52½	8 57½	8 65	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:15....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 57½	4 60	8 57½	8 65	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:21....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 57½	4 60	8 57½	8 65	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:34....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 57½	4 60	8 57½	8 65	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:55....	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 52½	4 55	8 50	8 57½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1:13....	81¼	81⅝	4 60	4 52½	8 47½	8 55	[illegible]	[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 16—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.75@$4.50; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.00@$3.25; extra $3.75@$4.50; Rio brands $5.62@$5.75; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat, southern quiet; western firm; southern red $1.00@$1.05; amber $1.06@$1.08; No. 1 Maryland $1.08¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.07¼@$1.07⅜; September $1.07¾@$1.07⅞; October $1.08@$1.08⅜. Corn, southern white firm; yellow nominal; western dull and firm; southern white 56; yellow 48. Oats steady; southern 32@33; western white 31@32; western mixed 29@30; Pennsylvania 31@32. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$14.00.

NEW YORK, August 16—Flour dull and heavy; prices without decided change; closing heavy; southern weak but moderately active; common to fair extra $4.50@$5.25; good to fancy extra $5.50@$6.75. Wheat, winter opened a shade lower, but subsequently the decline was recovered, closing quiet and unsettled; spring dull and heavy; ungraded winter red 96@$1.08½; No. 3 do. $1.06¼; No. 2 do. $1.08¾@$1.08½; No. 1 do. $1.08¾@$1.09¼. Corn a shade easier with a very light trade; ungraded 45½@46½; No. 2 46¼@46¾; southern yellow 48½. Oats dull and without decided change; No. 3 31@31½; No. 3 white 34; No. 2 32@32½; No. 2 white 36¾. Hay, shipping 50. Hops quiet; yearlings 4@10.

ST. LOUIS, August 16—Flour quiet and weak; double extra fall $3.90@$4.25; treble extra fall $4.35@$4.50; family $4.55@$4.65; choice to fancy $4.70@$5.40. Wheat opened unsettled and lower; No. 2 red fall 91@91⅝ cash; 91⅝@94¼ August; 93⅛@94⅝, closing at 91⅝ September; 94¼, closing 94⅝ October; No. 3 do. 86⅝@87. Corn opened dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 31¼ cash; 31½ September; 31⅝@32 October; 30¾ November. Oats quiet; No. 2 21½@21¾ cash; 22 September; 23½ November.

CHICAGO, August 16—Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring 92¾; No. 2 do. 84¾ cash; No. 3 do. 77@79½. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed No. 2 33¾ cash; 34⅛ September; 34⅛ October; rejected 32¼. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 23½@23¾ cash; 23¾ August and September; 24⅛@24¼ October; rejected 20.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Flour dull; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat dull; red and amber 90@95. Corn quiet; white 41; mixed 39. Oats dull; new white 27; mixed 25.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Flour dull; family $4.50@$5.75. Wheat steady; red and white 90@93. Corn quiet at 38@39. Oats firmer at 25@27.

NEW YORK, August 16—Pork opened firmer but closed dull and heavy; new mess spot quoted at $9.00@$9.50, the latter for choice. Middles firmer; long clear quoted at 5@5¼; short clear 5½@5⅝; long and short clear 5¼@5⅜. Lard opened higher was subsequently weak, closing firm; prime steam, spot and August 6.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Pork higher at $9.00@$10.00. Bulk meats strong and higher; clear ribs 4.65@4.70; clear sides 4.85@4.90; round lots of clear ribs were purchased to arrive at 4⅝. Bacon higher; clear ribs 5⅛@5⅝; clear sides 5⅝@5½. Lard nominal at 5.60; none on market.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Pork quiet; held at $8.?3 Lard in good demand; current make 5.70@... Bulk Meats active, firm and higher; shoulders 3¾; short rib 4.70@4¾; short clear nominal. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders 4⅛; clear ribs 5¼; clear sides 5.60.

LOUISVILLE, August 16—Pork firm at $10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7½; do. keg 8½. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 3⅜@3½; clear ribs 4½; clear sides 4⅞. Bacon firmer; shoulders 3⅞@4; clear ribs 4.87½@4.90; clear sides 5⅛@5¼. Sugar-cured Hams 9@12.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Provisions steady; Mess pork $10.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3½; clear rib sides 4¼; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 4¼@4¾; clear rib sides 5½@5¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

CHICAGO, August 16—Mess Pork strong and higher; $8.50 cash. Lard excited and higher; 5.70@5.72½ cash. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 3½; clear ribs 4.60; clear sides 4.90.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Butter steady; fancy creamery 20; choice dairy 15; prime western reserve 13@14; prime central Ohio 11@12.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 12@14. Eggs quiet at 11@12.

CINCINNATI, August 16—Sugar steady; hards 9@9½; A white 8¼@8¾; New Orleans 6½@7¼.

BALTIMORE, August 16—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 11@14½. Sugar steady; A soft 8¼@8½.

CINCINNATI, August 16—Whisky active and firm at $1.05.

BALTIMORE, August 16—Whisky dull at $1.06½@$1.07.

NEW YORK, August 16—Whisky nominal at $1.06½.

LOUISVILLE, August 16—Whisky firm at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Whisky steady at $1.06

CHICAGO, August 16.—Whisky active $1.06.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Wool very firm with a fair inquiry; domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; unwashed 9@28; Texas 12@30.

NEW YORK, August 17—Rosin quiet at $1.27½@$1.30. Turpentine dull and weak at 26½.

CINCINNATI, August 16—Hogs active and firm; common $2.75@$3.45; light $3.60@$3.75; packing $3.70@$3.75; butchers $3.75@$3.8.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Infallibly Cure all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations.

The testimonials of permanent cures of Skin and Scalp Diseases which have been the tortures of a life, by the Cuticura Remedies, are more wonderful than any ever before performed by any methods or remedies known to the medical profession.

Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful Blood Purifier, is the only purifying agent which finds its way into the circulating fluid and thence through the oil and sweat glands to the surface of the skin, thus destroying the poisonous elements with which these vessels have been daily charged.

Cuticura, The Great Skin Cure, applied externally, arrests all unnatural or morbid growths, which cover the surface of the diseased glands and tubes with Scaly, Itching, and Irritating Humors, speedily it removes them, leaving the pores open, healthy, and free from diseased particles of matter.

Thus internally and externally do these great remedies act in conjunction, performing cures that have astonished the most noted physicians of the day.

SALT RHEUM FOR 30 YEARS

On the Head, Face, and Greater Part of the Body, Cured.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I have been a great sufferer with Salt Rheum for 30 years, commencing in my head and face and extending over the greater part of my body. I have taken gallons of medicines for the blood of different kinds and tried good physicians, all of which did me no good, and I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured. But a friend called my attention to an article in the Union on skin diseases, and I got a box of Cuticura. The first application was a great relief and the third took the scales all off, and I felt like a new man. I have used three 50-cent boxes and my skin is smooth and I consider myself entirely cured. Hoping that this may be seen by some one afflicted as I have been, (if there is any) is my earnest wish. And I cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with like diseases.

Yours truly B. WILSON LORD.
Agawam, Mass., Sept. 9, 1878.

The Cuticura Soap should be used for cleansing all diseased surfaces, as most soaps are injurious to the skin.

LEPROSY

A Modern Miracle. Astonishing results from the use of CUTICURA.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—We have a case of Leprosy in our poorhouse which is being cured by your Cuticura remedies. The county had employed all of our doctors and had sent to New York for advice, but to no avail.

The patient commenced using the Cuticura and immediately began getting better.

He had been confined to his bed for two and one half years. Had not had his clothes on during this time. Last week he dressed for the first time.

When he walked, there would at least one quart of scales come off of him.

This happened every day.

We think it is a wonderful cure.

We do not say he is cured, but he is in a fair way to be cured to say the least.

Yours truly, DUNNING BROTHERS,
Druggists and Booksellers.
Allegan, Mich., Feb. 11, 1879.

NOTE.—Messrs. Dunning Brothers are thoroughly reliable gentlemen, and were unknown to us prior to the receipt of this letter. We firmly believe this Cuticura will permanently cure this very severe case of Leprosy, as it has done many others.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Spasms or Fits, and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections, relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion, and electrical appliances fail. aug17 d3t sun tues fri &wky aug19

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

$10,000 WORTH Dry Goods, Carpets, Mattings, LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, Etc.,

Comprising full line of articles kept by a first class Dry Goods Store, at

AUCTION,

Commencing Monday, 18th August, at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND without limit or reserve, the firm having positively determined to remove from this city and concentrate their business in Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

GOODS SOLD in quantities to suit customers. Auction sale continued daily. Hours of sales, 10½ to 12½; 3½ to 6, and 7½ to 10 AT NIGHT.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

STORE TO RENT.—Apply at once at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s, and information will be given.

296 aug15 dtf top col 2d pg

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, ETC.

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, HATS AND NOTIONS,

Corner of Pryor and Wall Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

In calling your attention to our House we feel that we hazard nothing in saying that we offer to the trade the largest and best assorted stock of any House in the South, comprising

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes & Hats,

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE MET, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

FIRST—All our Foreign Goods were bought in Europe, direct from the manufacturers, in person, by our Mr. J. F. KISER, for the ready cash, saving all the discounts; by so doing we are enabled to compete with any House in America. We mention a few of the leading goods in this line:

Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Velvets, Velveteens, Dress Goods, Fronting Linens, Table Damasks, Towels, Doylies, Lace Curtains, French, Swiss and Nottingham Laces, Hamburg Edging, Notions, etc.

and we say it with no boastful feeling, that we are the only House in our line, South of Baltimore, who import their goods.

SECOND—All of our Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, and Woolens, of every description, together with Domestics, were bought before the advance in prices, so that we are in a condition, in this line, to give the advantages of low prices.

THIRD—Special attention has been given to our NOTION, HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT, and we know that we can supply your wants in these lines at prices AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

FOURTH—In the BOOT AND SHOE line, we have to say that our orders for the largest stock, numbering thousands of cases, were placed as EARLY AS THE EARLIEST, and at prices that defy successful competition, and we ask that you give this Department of our business a personal inspection before buying or giving your orders, believing we can make it greatly to your interest. This line is full and complete in every particular.

FIFTH—Our HAT DEPARTMENT is second to none, and embraces a full line of

Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Hats,

in every style, also Women's trimmed and untrimmed. We combine all of the above lines in one business, reducing the expense of doing business, which we give our customers the benefit of.

We extend to the Trade a hearty invitation when visiting our city to call upon us and take a look through our stock. We are satisfied that we can convince you of the facts stated and that it is to your financial interest to buy your stock of us. If you do not, will consider you have done us a favor in looking through.

Should you not come in person, send us your orders, to which we will find special attention. Thanking the Trade for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.

000 aug17 d&m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICE BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
MACON, GA., August 12th, 1879.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade of Georgia, Alabama and Florida that we have put the old

Macon Mills

a complete system of NEW MACHINERY, embracing all the latest improvements, with which we are now producing the justly celebrated

Macon Sheeting.

We have been at great expense to insure a thorough duplicate of these goods, and can say that the cloth we are now making is equal to anything ever produced South, and far superior to many popular brands now on the market.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the high standard of these Goods, and solicit from purchasers, large and small, an examination of the godos and a share of their patronage.

ASK YOUR MERCHANTS FOR

MACON SHEETING, SHIRTING AND DRILLS.

J. F. HANSON, Agt.
000 aug17 d&w1m

To R. R. Contractors.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT LAWRENCEVILLE BRANCH RAILROAD,
LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., August 12, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of SEPTEMBER NEXT, for bids to construct a Narrow Gauge Railroad from Suwanee Depot, on the Air-Line Railroad, to Lawrenceville, Gwinnett county, Georgia, a distance of about 9½ miles. The profile and specifications of said road as located, can be seen at the office of Captain Sage, Engineer, at the Air-Line Railroad office in Atlanta.

The contractor will be required to construct the road bed, build bridges, trestles, culverts, masonry, furnish and put down cross-ties, and complete the entire work for laying the track according to said profile and specifications. The track will be three feet wide and cross-ties five feet long, 5x8 inches, twenty-six hundred to the mile. The bids made will embrace all the work and material necessary to complete said railroad except furnishing and laying the track.

The work will be expected to begin by the first of October next, and to be completed within six months from that date, and all bids will specify at what time work can be begun and when completed. Payments will be made as the work progresses, not exceeding sixty-five per cent before the first of December, and the remainder when the work is completed according to contract and received by the Engineer of said Company. Bond and security will be required of the contractor to complete the work according to contract.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Information desired can be obtained by addressing the undersigned. Bids should be addressed to Jas. D. Spence, Secretary, and distinctly marked: Proposals to build Lawrenceville Branch Railroad.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. M. PEEPLES, President.
JAS. D. SPENCE, Secretary.
000 aug17 d4t sun

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begin September 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
000 aug17 d1m

PEACHTREE RESIDENCE,

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN THE HANDsome Residence lot on Peachtree street, corner Peachtree and Cain streets, opposite the Executive Mansion. Residence has 10 rooms, in perfect repair with all the modern improvements. Gas and water attachments and every other convenience of a first-class modern city residence with perfect titles. Call and see me.
000 aug17 d3t sun G. W. ADAIR

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

TRUNKS.

HUZZA WILL SEND FOR YOUR OLD Trunks and Valises and repair them better and cheaper than any house in Atlanta can or will. Drayage free. Corner Alabama and Pryor. aug17 d1t

HUZZA IS THE ONLY TRUNK MAKER IN Atlanta that can make a good strong sample trunk or a neat sample case, and compete with Northern prices. No other shop has the workmen to do it. Corner Alabama and Pryor. aug17 d1t

HUZZA—THE HEADQUARTERS FOR REpairing Trunks and Valises. Honest work and prices, at corner Alabama and Pryor streets. Drayage free. aug17 d1t

"PAUSE AND (BEER UP) REFLECT," that the largest family washing in Atlanta can be done in the forenoon of any day at a cost of 7 to 10 cents (soap included) and the dinner cooked. Doubt not, but try the popular English Washing Solution at once, follow directions and it will prove one of the happiest reflections of your wedded (wife) life. aug17 d1t

BOARDING.

THE NORCROSS HOTEL, ON THE AIR-LINE Road, 20 miles from Atlanta, is one of the coolest and most pleasant resorts in the State. Large airy rooms, fine water, splendid shades, best fare and only $20.00 per month. D. U. Sloan, Proprietor. 354 july20 dtf sun

IMPORTANT—AS DRY GOODS BEGIN TO advance, the greater the necessity for making our precious linen last as long as possible, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." "Twice as long as usual" is a low estimate and is guaranteed to all of our citizens where the Great English Washing Solution is used and the directions carefully observed. aug17 d1t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT PIANOS at 28 Whitehall street, for rent low. F. L. Freyer. aug17 d1t

FOR RENT—ELEGANT 10 ROOM HOUSE ON Wheat street; 6 room house on Luckie street; 3 room house on West Harris street; 4 room house on Jenkins street; Store house 51 Peachtree street, fine stand for business; 3 rooms over 51 Peachtree street, suitable for offices; 5 room house on Hayne street. Eiswald & Dabney. aug17 d1t

FOR RENT—COAL YARD OFFICE AND Fixtures, in rear of Mrs. Dr. Jno. M. Johnson's Boarding House, Marietta street. Apply to Parrott Brothers. aug17 d1t

FOR RENT—IN THE OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Marietta street, 1 large store and basement, 25x165; also, 1 large basement, well-lighted and fitted for bar-room; dry, with two entrances and fitted for bar-room; would make a first-class printing office. Apply to L. DeGive. 347jun22 dtf sun

WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF TEN OR TWELVE rooms, near the business part of the city. Would board the owners, if agreeable. Reference exchanged. Address B. H. N., Constitution office. aug17 d1t

WANTED—A VIRGINIA LADY DESIRES A situation. Teaches English, Latin, French, Music. References necessary. Address L. M., Box 14, Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia. 000 aug16 d2t &wky1t

WANTED—AT FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., 38 Whitehall street, for their Charleston house thirty first-class dry goods salesmen. Good salary. None but the very best need apply. aug17 d1t.

WAIVER NOTES, 75 CENTS PER 100; TITLE Deeds and Bonds, 25 cents per dozen; Business Cards and Envelopes, $2.50 per 1,000. Bennett & Wells, 24 Broad street. aug17sun,tues,thurs 3t

WANTED—THE LADIES TO CALL AT THE Jewelry Store of J. P. Stevens & Co. and examine the splendid Jewelry and House Safe manufactured by Henry & Co. Protect your valuables. Prices reasonable. aug17 d1t

WANTED—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THAT we have just employed the services of one of the most skilled watchmakers in this country. All of our work is guaranteed and if same fails to give satisfaction we will refund money. Prices as low as any other first-class house. J. P. Stevens & Co., 34 Whitehall street. aug17 d1t

SENTIMENTAL—PREJUDICE, IGNORANCE and the innocent simplicity of some folks within the radius, cannot long withstand the convincing proofs of the wonderful effect, the positive merit and great economy of the ever popular English Washing Solution. aug17 d1t

I WANT TO EXCHANGE A NICE SEVEN room house in village, a good one hundred and twenty acre farm, and one half interest in fine Merchant Mill, for improved city property; also, I want to sell half of my lot at 331 Marietta street. J. H. Huff, 87 West Mitchell street. aug17 d1t

WANTED—TO HIRE A GOOD NURSE, middle-aged woman preferred. Apply No. 16 Decatur street. 000 aug16 d2t

WANTED—PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT by a thoroughly competent Book-keeper, Business-man and Salesman; has had several years' experience as a Cotton Factor and Broker. Satisfactory explanation given. Address "Business," care William M. Scott, 12 Whitehall street. 247 aug13 d5t aug13 14 15 16 17

WE ARE STILL ANXIOUS THAT YOU can be so if you will buy your Groceries of Carlton Bros., 134 Marietta street. 252 aug13 d3t wed fri sun

TWO BOILER MAKERS WANTED TO EXEcute the job of Riveting up three large Sheet Iron Water Tanks. Eagle & Phenix M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ga. 245 aug13 d5t

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERal State Agencies. Salary and expenses paid. References required. Triumph M'f'g Co., 116 Monroe street, Chicago. 136 june28 d26t sat tues thur

PEACH SEED! PEACH SEED!—THE HIGHest market price paid for Peach Stones at Cunningham's Warehouse. 158 aug9 d2taw3w sat wed

FOR SALE.

3 FINE, LARGE, VACANT LOTS ON McDonough street for sale. Frierson & Leak. aug17 d1t

FOR SALE—$150—A SMALL DAIRY FARM, 2¼ miles from carshed, very well improved. For further particulars call at 60 Markham street. aug17 d1t

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE WITH ALL MODern improvements, on Whitehall street, for sale cheap. Frierson & Leak.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, WELL-furnished, for sale at a bargain. Address P., care of this office. aug17d2t

LOOKOUT HORSEMEN—A FINE LOT OF Summer Horse Clothing will be closed out this week at 80 Whitehall street. D. Morgan & Co. aug17 d1t

NICE RESIDENCES, ON ALL THE FASHionable streets of Atlanta, for sale. Frierson & Leak.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES OF FINE LANDS on the Tugalo River, 100 miles from Atlanta. The Air-Line Railroad runs through these lands. Will sell in farms of 100 and 200 acres, to suit buyers. A fine water power on the lands, suitable for a cotton factory. Apply to Eiswald & Dabney, Real Estate Agents, 20 Peachtree street. aug17 d1t

FOR SALE—THREE MALE CANARIES, ALL Singers, $3.50 each. Apply 64 Cone street. aug17 d1t

ONE SET OF SECOND-HAND DRAY AND Buggy Harness low, 80 Whitehall street. D. Morgan & Co. aug17 d1t

JESSE—ALL THE WASHING MACHINES BEtween Cape Cod and the Isthmus of Darien, fail to combine the real merit, speed, economy and good solid comfort of the Great English Washing Solution when properly used. aug17 d1t

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED COTTAGES IN any part of the city for sale. Frierson & Leak. aug17 d1t

200 SETS OF ALL KINDS OF SINGLE and Double Buggy Harness at a sacrifice for the next two weeks at 80 Whitehall street. D Morgan & Co. aug17 d1t

FOR SALE—AS MY HEALTH IS FAILING I desire to sell my half interest in the firm of Rawson & Hancock. Confer with Mr. Hancock. Wm. A. Rawson. 248 aug13 d3w wed fri sun

FARMS FOR ALL WHO WANT TO BUY, for sale by Frierson & Leak, 33 Marietta street. aug17 d1t

COME FRIEND! COME FOE!—AND SEE US, and we will treat you all O. K. and sell you Groceries at bottom prices. Carlton Bros., 134 Marietta street. 252 aug13 d3t wed fri sun

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TEN horse Power Portable Engine. Apply to John Davis, No. 22 Marietta street. aug14 d4t

EDUCATIONAL.

A SELECT PRIMARY SCHOOL, AND ALSO Music, will be opened Monday, September 1st, at 102 Washington street. Best of references given. For particulars apply to P. O. Box 371. 173 aug15 d1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

"MONEY TO LOAN"—THE U. S. BOOM & Bower Association of Georgia, capital unlimited. No deposits, accumulations, certificates, farms, churches, nor bonuses exacted nor required. Buy a quart of the Great English Washing Solution and do three weeks' washing with it (soap included) and be happy. aug 17d1t

FOR LOCKSMITHING, BELL HANGING and general repairing. Call on A. N. Dobbins, 15 Broad street. Safe opening and key-fitting a specialty. aug17 d1w

R. N. HOTCHKISS, OF THE WHITEHALL Tea Store, has returned from New York, and is now opening as fine a line of Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Fancy Groceries in general as can be desired at prices that are simply astonishingly low. Call on him. He has also two bran new houses to rent. One of five rooms and one of three rooms. aug17 d1t

MERCANTILE PRINTING OF EVERY DEscription.—Cards, Circulars, Letter-heads Bill-heads, Statements, etc. Get our prices Bennett & Wells, 24 Broad street. 000 aug15 d3t

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS AND drays made and repaired at 199 Marietta street. The cheapest place in town. 270 aug14 d1w then thur sun tf

CARLTON BROS. WILL RESUME THE GROcery business to-day, at their old stand on Marietta street. We will keep a good selection of Family Groceries, Shelf Goods, etc., and will remind our old friends that we will be as prompt as usual in delivering their goods in any portion of the city. 252aug13 d3t wed fri sun

THOROUGHBRED STALLION—THE THOroughbred Stallion "Red Jackson," will be allowed to serve a limited number of Mares, at Oglethorpe Park. He is the best bred and best style horse in the South. Terms, $10 cash. Allen Atchison. 130 aug12 d2w

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅜d; in New York at 11⅝c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, southwest winds generally shifting to north, stationary or lower temperature, stationary, followed by rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 16, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta......	29.82	75	85	S. E.	Fresh	.5	Lt. rain
Augusta	29.93	80	75	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Clear.
Corsicana	29.91	7[illegible]	57	....	Calm	.0[illegible]	Clear.
Galveston.....	29.93	79	78	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Indianola.....	29.94	77	86	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Key West...	29.90	85	76	N. W	Fresh	.04	Fair.
Mobile.........	29.94	74	95	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	29.92	77	77	N. W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	29.93	79	62	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	29.93	82	83	S. W.	Gent	.†	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.84	72	90	S. E.	Gentle	.05	Cloudy.
11:31	29.79	82	67	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.75	84	61	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.75	80	70	S. E.	Brisk	.0[illegible]	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.82	74	85	S. E.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.82	75	85	S. E.	Fresh	.50	Lt Rain.

Mean daily bar......	29.807	Maximum ther.....	.85
Mean daily ther.....	76.0	Minimum ther......	.70
Mean daily humid.	78.7	Total rainfall.........	.55

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

TRUNKS!

Remember that you can save 20 per cent by buying your Trunks and Satchels at the New York Store, 48 Whitehall street.
287 aug15 d2t fri sun

In receiving the Markham house from E. H. Paine, for Wm. Markham I did so as a temporary business arrangement. I was formerly engaged at the Johnson house, 72 Marietta street, where I will be pleased to see my friends, and the traveling public. No house shall excell it in convenience and attendance. Rates $1.50 per diem, by week or month reduced. Very Respectfully
aug17 1t GEO. W. BYINGTON.

SHOES!

The best stock of Shoes for Ladies', Men's and Children's wear, at the Lowest Prices. New York Store, 48 Whitehall street.
287 aug15 d2t fri sun

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St., & RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
398 mar25,'79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Dry goods, etc—M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.
To Railroad Contractors—T M Peeples.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Funeral notice of Eddie Lagomarsino.
Engineering—Wm. H. Young.
Macon Mills—J. F. Hanson.
Home in Kirkwood—G. W. Adair.
S. S. S.—J. W. Rankin.
Peachtree Residence—G. W. Adair.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 17, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—R. F. Lyon, of Macon, is at the Markham.

—Miss Fannie Long, of Athens, is in the city.

—H. G. Thompson, of Texas, is at the Markham.

—S. Bessenger, of Louisville, is registered at the Markham.

—M. B. Wharton, a prominent divine, is at the Markham.

—J. H. Mead, of New York, is registered at the Markham.

—Alex. S. Erwin and Albert L. Mitchell, of Athens, have rooms at the Markham.

—C. H. Swiggett, a prominent Cincinnati commercialist, is a guest of the Markham.

—Miss Jourdan, of Washington, one of the handsomest ladies in Georgia, is in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Schaefer, after an extended tour north, returned to the city yesterday.

—W. P. Kramer, formerly of Atlanta but now in charge of an Episcopal church in New Orleans, is in the city.

—Miss Carrie Johnson, now at Mr. Neal's, on Pryor street, will leave for her home in Macon the latter part of this week.

—Miss Annie R. Orme, of Milledgeville, and Miss Abbie Orme, of Savannah, are in the city, guests of Col. Bulow Campbell.

—Clint Taylor, we are sorry to learn, has been quite unwell for some days past. Yesterday he was out of his room for a short time.

—Rev. P. G. Morrow, of Columbia county, a former member of our legislature, is in the city visiting his children, Mrs. J. W. Fears and Captain J. W. Morrow.

—Mrs. Myra P. Webb, of Hartwell, died on Thursday last after a lingering illness of typhoid fever. See was the wife of Dr. Charles A. Webb and daughter of Hon. John B. Benson.

—J. F. Reeves, of this city, is to institute a lodge of the independent order of Good Templars in the city of Savannah during the commencement week. The temperance cause seems to be looking up.

—N. A Haven has invented another cotton tie, the model of which he exhibits to his numerous friends in this city. He is contemplating establishing a manufactory in Atlanta for the manufacture of his cotton tie.

—Rev. J. H. Martin, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has returned to the city after a four weeks sojourn among the picturesque mountains of North Carolina. The doctor says he enjoyed his trip immensely. He will preach to-day to his congregation at the First Presbyterian.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Buy the "Belle of Georgia" Flour if you want good bread.

—Ask your grocer for the "Belle of Georgia" Flour. It is always the same grade.

—The "Belle of Georgia," made at the Arlington Mills, is the best Fancy Flour you can use.

—Read this and bear well in mind—Neuralgine will cure your neuralgia and headache. It is not claimed to do anything else. But it is a specific in these troubles. Hutchison & Bro., proprietors, Atlanta.

Where is Whitcomb?

"Where is Whitcomb?" This is the question anxiously asked by a number of creditors of the Home and Dower association. To this, echo answers "where?" Mr. B. A. Stout, the ever clever and obliging clerk at the general delivery at the postoffice, informs us that Mr. W. J. Speairs, an attorney of this city, receives all of the mail of the Home and Dower association upon the authority of a letter from headquarters at Washington, D. C. The agent of the association who was expected here yesterday did not arrive, and in the meantime he is anxiously looked for, not only by Mr. Speairs, but by a large number of other creditors. Mr. Thornton informs us that Whitcomb owes him for advertising, and that he never negotiated a loan from him at any time.

The Lawrenceville Railroad.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column for bids for the construction of this road. We are glad to see that this progress has been made.

HON. B. H. HILL.

The General Assembly Invites Him to Make a Speech.

ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1879.—Hon. B. H. Hill, United States Senator from Georgia—Dear Sir: We, the officers and members of the general assembly of Georgia respectfully ask that you address us at as early day in the near future as will suit your convenience, on the subject of national politics. Very respectfully,

Rufus E. Lester, W. A. Harris, J. C. Nisbet, C. W. DuBose, W. B. Folks, A. D. Candler, J. W. Staten, A. S. Hamilton, Fred. B. Hodges, John A. Stephens, F. M. Duncan, J. T. Taylor, W. M. Henderson, O. C. Shannon, S. D. Fuller, H. H. Cabaniss, B. H. Simmons, W. H. Simmons, Jos. B. Cumming, J. H. Clifton, J. W. Preston, J. C. Clements, Herman H. Perry, H. R. Casey Chas. H. Williams, Jno. F. Troutman, Jno. C. Drake, James A. Green, Louis Strickland, D. A. McLucas, P. L. Mynatt, C. J. Harris, A. J. King, W. J. Born, W. A. Turner, E. C. Pope, Dr. W. J. Johnson, L. F. Livingston, B. C. Yancey, Thomas W. Milner, W. J. Pike, Wm. H. Hulsey, E. J. Roach, M. Branch, B. Collins, C. D. Phillips, Geo. Roberts, D. J. McRae, W. C. Kendrick, O. G. Hill, W. W. Paine, Philip M. Russell, Wm. I. Hudson, W. R. Rankin, Wm. R. Smith, Fielder Lang, J. Hamp. Grant, A. P. Adams, H. G. Turner, Allen Fort, H. T. Hollis, W. H. Davison, J. Pinckney Thomas, E. A. Perkins, H. C. Roney, L. H. Polhill, B. M. Davis, N. L. Hutchison, J. M. Mathews, J. C. Maund, O. H. Paull, D. Cran Oliver.

ATLANTA, August 16.—Gentlemen—Your letter of the 8th inst., inviting me to deliver an address on "national politics," was handed to me a few moments before I was compelled to leave the city on a professional engagement. This will account to you for the delay in making this answer.

I am profoundly grateful for the confidence implied by this flattering invitation from such a large number of senators and representatives of the general assembly. Under ordinary circumstances I should feel it was my duty, and it would be my pleasure to comply with your request.

For seven months I was almost continuously absent from the state, and neglected private interests and professional engagements are now pressing upon my attention. The general assembly is also closely engaged in matters of state interests. No political campaign is pending and no issues need immediate discussion. For these and other reasons I must ask you to excuse me from delivering an address on national politics at the present time.

Events are most certainly bringing the two great parties of the country to a direct issue upon questions vitally involving the character, integrity and preservation of our popular institutions. With secession and that theory of exclusive federalism, from which secession was deduced as a doctrine, now forever behind us, the country must face that other more dangerous theory of exclusive national centralism from which despotism is inevitable. Constitutional nationalism against absolute nationalism is now the great issue in American politics. By constitutional nationalism we mean that compound system of dual governments wherein the federal government is national and supreme over all the country in the exercise of the sovereign powers delegated by the people of all the states in a plainly written constitution; and wherein each state government is national and supreme over all the territory of the state in the exercise of all sovereign powers not delegated but plainly reserved by the people of each state in the same written constitution.

By absolute nationalism we mean that system so plainly repudiated in the formation of the constitution and so plainly negatived in the language of the constitution, which now seeks as a pretended result of the war, to absorb in the federal government the exercise of all sovereign powers, delegated and reserved; or, which seeks to give to that federal government the right to supervise without hindrance and control without limit the several states in the exercise of their reserved powers.

Every man on this continent who desires to preserve our beautiful system of constitutional nationalism as the only means of maintaining our free institutions, and who does not co-operate with the democratic party is simply blind to his duty. Every man who, in this crisis, seeks to distract the democratic party with any other issue, is a practical malcontent, and not fit to be trusted in its councils. I do not mean to say there are no other questions worthy of discussion, but I do mean to say there is no other question which ought not to be held entirely and absolutely subordinate to this one.

It is certain that every man on this continent who desires to establish absolute nationalism as a means of imperializing our government is co-operating with the republican party, and allows no other question to weaken that co-operation.

The contest will be a fierce one and must be waged under some disadvantages, but if the people can only hush their passions and listen only to reason, we shall not only succeed, but we will in 1880 re-establish the system of government formed in 1787 on more clearly defined, and therefore, on more enduring foundations than that system has ever before known.

With assurances of the warmest regards for each of you personally, I am yours, very truly, BENJ. H. HILL.

Messrs. Rufus E. Lester, H. H. Cabaniss and many others, members and officers of the general assembly, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

To Mrs. J. L. Robertson.

One of the largest concert audiences ever seen in Atlanta gathered at DeGive's opera house on Friday evening to enjoy the complimentary concert given to Mrs. J. L. Robertson, a lady of whom Atlanta has been proud in the past and will be prouder yet in the future. The following was the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture—La Muette de Portiti—Auber. Miss Cowles and Messrs. Clark and Shane.
2. "Oh, tell me how to woo thee"—Sullivan. Mr. W. B. Homer.
3. Violin solo—(a) Romance—Edm. Singer; (b) Bohemienne — Vieuxtemps. Professor E. A. Schultze.
4. Waltz—"Non La gioja—Ricci. Mrs. J. L. Robertson.
5. March—Becker. Æolian Quartette.

PART II.

1. "The Forsaken"—Virginia Gabriel. Mrs. E. S. Kendrick.
2. Trio—two violins and organ — Gyrewetz. Messrs. Schultze, Clark and Capwell.
3. Sognai—(I dreamt)—Schirra. Mrs. J. L. Robertson.
4. Fantasie brilliante for cornet. Arban. Mr. W. F. Clark.
5. "Call me thine own"—L. Eclair—Halvey. Mr. J. G. Scrutchin, with flute obligato by Mr. J. Schane.
6. Waltz—Vogel. Æolian Quartette.

In order to give the public some idea of the effect produced by the magnificent singing of Mrs. Roberts on it is only necessary to state that she was called back four distinct times during the evening, and even then the audience would have been charmed to have more. She is so handsome that one can never see her too often; she sings so well that one never tires of hearing her.

Mrs. E. S. Kendrick is a great favorite in Atlanta, as was amply shown by the enthusiasm which she kindled in the audience. She displays a tact in her selections, and an easy birdlike brilliancy of execution which simply takes captive her listeners. She was called back.

Prof. Schultze played with his usual skill. The finish of this gentleman's performances is surpassed only by the popularity of his selection.

The overture by Miss Carrie Cowles, Messrs. Clark and Schane was very fine.

Mr. Capwell played upon the organ as only Mr. Capwell can.

The singing of the Æolian quartette deserves special mention. It was done in a happy, good humored manner, and had a decided effect upon the audience. These young gentlemen have a future.

Lieutenant Homer has a good baritone voice, which with a little practice will place him in the front rank of amateur singers.

Perhaps the most taking part of the programme assigned to the gentlemen was the singing of "Call me thine own," by Mr. J. G. Scrutchin. There are few young men who could have handled this gem like Mr. Scrutchin. His rich tenor was under perfect control, and his execution of the piece was in every sense of the word thorough. He took the audience by storm.

This is a Fact.

Now is the time to furnish your house with elegant suites. A large stock of bed room and parlor goods on hand, and we will sell them 10 per cent. cheaper than any house in this market. Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble-top Tables, cheap for the cash. IVES & THOMAS,
aug17d1t 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Austell & Mangum.

Linon D'Inde, India lawn, suisse, tarleton, organdy, linen cambric and other white goods at reduced prices, to close out summer stock. AUSTELL & MANGUM.
aug 17-1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

War in Europe Again.

There is more biliousness in the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere. We would advise those blood-thirsty and dyspeptic statesmen of Europe to take Mott's Liver Pills. Best Pills ever discovered by man. Warranted to cure if taken in season.
aug 17 d1w&w1t

NEW AND SPLENDID.

The Removal of D. H. Dougherty's Dry Goods Store.

Last Thursday Mr. D. H. Dougherty, the popular dry goods merchant, began to move his stock from his old stand at No. 35 Peachtree street to the immense stores he now occupies at Nos. 39 and 41 Peachtree street. The task of moving such a stock as his was no small labor, but it is almost accomplished now, and this enterprising merchant is in perhaps the largest and most elegant store room in the south. To-morrow at 2 o'clock there will be a grand opening of the establishment, to which the public are cordially invited. Yesterday afternoon a reporter enjoyed the privilege of a premature peep through this elegant establishment. He was surprised at its size, its neat arrangement and its general beauty. Some idea of its extent may be gathered when we state that the length of the store is 245 feet, running from Peachtree to Pryor streets. Its width is 55 feet. The interior arrangement has been devised entirely by Mr. Dougherty and is a compliment to his taste. Everything appears in the most elegant order and is arranged with a special view to the convenience and comfort of the trade. Mr. Dougherty has so long known the trade of Atlanta that he is capable of satisfying all its demands and in his new establishment his efforts to do so will, we are sure, be successful.

In spite of the great size of the new store we find it and the basement under it completely full of an assortment of goods which for beauty and variety cannot be excelled in the south. There is everything which such a great dry goods house ought to contain. The notion department is full of attractions. Staple dry goods of every character and grade are packed over a hundred shelves. Shoes of all styles fill a long line of shelving. Hosiery alone takes up what would be half the space of an ordinary store. Passing on back we come to the dress goods department, where we find an array that is truly charming. In dress goods Mr. Dougherty has always taken a peculiar pride, and his present stock is admirable. In order to show to perfect satisfaction evening shades of silks he has a neat little room just for the purpose. It shuts with folding doors, and when the gas is lighted the evening silk is seen just as it will appear on occasions when the purchaser wishes to wear it. In this department we shall see the genial faces of Mr. Gus Long and Mr. Carson, who are so well known to the Atlanta trade. We might fill a whole column in the attempt to describe this great establishment. It is not too much to say that it is an honor to Atlanta, and that Mr. Dougherty has shown a fine example of that business energy and enterprise that have made the city what it is. It is a pleasure to go through such a store, and to-morrow it will present a splendid spectacle. It will be opened in the afternoon, but will be kept open at night until ten o'clock, all lighted up and open for the inspection of the public. We notice that the thoughtful proprietor has placed neat little resting places for the ladies along the way, so that when they get weary of looking at the huge stock they may rest and be at home. There is much more to be said of this elegant establishment. We shall give a description of its opening to-morrow, for it will be an event in Atlanta worthy of notice in the newspapers. It will be a great trade item.

David H. Dougherty.

GRAND OPENING.

Having moved into my new rooms, Nos. 39 and 41 Peachtree street, second and third doors from my former place of business, the doors will be opened Monday the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., where my friends and the public are cordially invited to attend. I have received a great many new goods during the past month preparatory for this opening, and intend offering them upon my old reliable plan of large sales and small profits, which increased my trade to such an extent that I was compelled to seek more commodious quarters which I now occupy. Thanking my friends and the public for past favors and asking a continuance of the same I remain respectfully, D. H. DOUGHERTY.
aug17-d&w1t

The Crawford W. Long Ceremonies.

The following is the programme of ceremonies for the presentation and reception of the portrait of the late Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Ga., discoverer of modern surgical anæsthesia, the generous gift of Mr. H. L. Stuart, of New York:

On Monday, the 18th inst. at 12 m. the house of representatives will receive the members of the senate, the governor and justices of the supreme court, United States senators and representatives of the state in congress, the family of the late Dr. Long, Mr. H. L. Stuart (donor of the portrait), the chancellor and alumni of the university. The portrait will then be presented by the Hon. J. B. Gordon, United States senator, and received by the Hon. B. C. Yancey, representative from Clarke county, the home of Dr. Long.

This portrait is a gift of Mr. Stuart to the alumni of the university of which Dr. Long was an alumnus, with a request to be allowed to be hung on the wall of the house of representatives.

The senate will proceed from the senate chamber. Other invited guests are requested to assemble before 12 m. in the antechamber of the executive office, whence they will proceed with the governor to the representative hall.

B. C. YANCEY, Chm'n,
O. H. PAULL,
T. W. MILNER,
Committee of Arrangements.

Eddie Lagomarsino.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock little Eddie Lagomarsino, son of John Lagomarsino, died at the residence of his father on Pryor street, in this city, from an attack of lockjaw. A week ago, young Lagomarsino ran a rusty iron nail in his foot, and was compelled to go to bed. Dr. G. G. Crawford was called in, and the nail extracted. Since the unfortunate occurrence the young boy has been confined to his bed, and suffered great pain until death came in sweet relief. Friday night an attack of lockjaw set in and the sufferer died yesterday morning. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-day, as will be seen by the funeral notice elsewhere.

Successful Revival.

For sometime past a spirited revival has been in progress at Mr. F. M. Daniel's church near Indian creek in DeKalb county. The revival, after a successful meeting was closed Friday last, at which time twelve converts were added to the membership of the church, which is now one of the most prosperous in the county.

The Churches To-Day.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3:30 p.m. Seats free.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. by Rev. H. C. Hornaday. Sunday-school at 3:00 p.m.; J. A. Richardson, superintendent.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street Services at the usual hours morning and night during the summer by the Rev. John J. Robinson. By special request he will deliver his sermon "And there shall be no night there, Rev. xxii. 5," at the morning services to-day. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; D. A. Beatty, superintendent. Usual weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 8:15.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Castleberry's hill—Usual services by the pastor, Rev. F. M. Daniel, at 10:30 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; W. L. Stanton, superintendent. Parents are cordially invited to attend with their children.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Services morning and evening at the usual hours by the pastor. Sunday-school at 4:30 p.m. A. C. Briscoe, superintendent.

Evans Chapel—Rev. D. D. Cox, pastor. Preaching in the morning and at night by the pastor—a memorial sermon at the morning hour upon the death of Claiborn Davis, son of the Rev. C. C. Davis. All young men are invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 4 p.m.; J. L. Richmond, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 9 a.m.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m., and at 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; J. C. Hendrix, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. A. T. Spalding, D.D., pastor. Services 10:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. D. D. Stratton, formerly of Scotland. Preaching each night during the week by Dr. Stratton. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Meeting for prayer and praise at 5:00 p.m. Daily meetings morning and night during the week, at 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. All are invited to attend.

Marietta Street M.E. church.—S A. Winsor, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W. A. Candler. Sunday-school at 4 p.m. J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Religious service at 8:15 p.m. led by Hon. James Jackson.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. All are invited.

J. C. Jamison, Evangelist, will preach (by the grace of God) in city park this (Sunday) evening at 4 o'clock. All are invited.

Special Announcement!

We will continue till first September to offer Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' Hosiery, Dress Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, and many other desirable lines of goods throughout our stock at prices that will meet the approval of EVERY customer in need of anything in our line.

BLACK SILKS. We have in store an immense stock of Black Silks that cannot be BOUGHT in market now for the price we can sell them at.

COLORED SILKS. A new assortment of all New Fall and Winter Shades in Colored Silks. VERY CHEAP.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our stock of Carpets has been within the past six weeks filled with fresh new patterns of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Really beautiful goods. We are selling them rapidly. Call and examine this stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We will, about the first of September, change the position of our Shoe Store. Real Bargains can be had in this department till that time. Call and examine our stock. It will be FAVORABLE TO YOUR INTEREST.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
454 aug10 d1f

ETIQUETTE RUN MAD.

Some of the Absurdities of Modern Society.

An anecdote is told of a prettily-dressed young girl who fell the other day on a muddy street-crossing, and a gentleman hastened to her assistance. After cleaning off her clothes, he asked her if he shouldn't escort her home. "No, thir," answered the little damsel, "if you please, we ain't been introduced." The little girl doubtless reflected the sentiments that she had heard expressed at home. We think many people are too punctilious in their notions about the impropriety of recognizing one to whom they have not been introduced. Persons will for a long time live as neighbors, look at each other's faces when they meet, and yet never exchange a salutation, because they have not been introduced! And so they will go to the same church, attend the social religious meetings, and look expectantly at each other, but never exchange a word of recognition, because by chance they have not been introduced! Says Mrs. A., "I met Mrs. B. to-day, and she looked as though she would like to have spoken to me, and I should have been glad if she had, but I did'nt want to speak first, because I had never been introduced to her." A short time ago we witnessed the introduction of two ladies at a social gathering. The greeting between them was very cordial. Says Mrs. E, "I have been dying to speak to you for a long time, but I din't dare to, because we hadn't been introduced." Said Mrs. F., "That's just the way I have felt, and I have wondered if we would ever be introduced." Now if both these ladies desired an acquaintance, and their manners toward each other fully showed it, why should they have allowed months of what would have proved a pleasant acquaintance and friendship to pass away, simply because no third person happened to give them an introduction to each other? And as between a lady and gentleman where their social position is equal, there may be the same amount of over-punctiliousness. We would by no means have that social etiquette repealed which establishes the rule that an introduction should take place before an acquaintance is formed; but one's own good sense and judgment should tell them where an exception to the rule may be safely made. Even in case of an introduction, it is not in accordance with etiquette unless both parties have been consulted and signified their pleasure. Then if two, by each other's manner, are satisfied that an acquaintance may be mutually desirable, why should they wait week after week for the opportunity to occur for a third party to introduce them? Why should they not introduce themselves?

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Russian Courtmartial—Cetewayo's Position—A German and Austrian Alliance.

LONDON, August 16.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Standard says: "A person of undeniable authority writes as follows: 'From the recent meeting of the emperors of Germany and Austria will date the commencement of a clear and decided policy of Austria in the east, aiming at the attainment of a strong foothold in Turkey.'"

The first court-martial at Moscow since the promulgation of the military law, was held Thursday and condemned a private gentleman named Zenikoff to twelve years of hard labor in the mines, for attacking and insulting a sentinel.

The death of Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of ex-President Grant, occurred on the 6th inst. at Warsash house, Tickefield, in Hampshire. Her death was sudden.

The Times' dispatch from Vienna says: "Two portfolios in the new Austrian cabinet—of finance, the present occupation of which is only provisional, and that of public instruction—are reserved for the liberals. If the liberals do not refuse to participate in the present cabinet they will doubtless form a majority in that body. Herr Freiberg, editor of the Vienna Presse, has been asked to join the ministry. This has produced the best impression."

A Berlin dispatch to the Post says that it has been proposed to hold an international congress in May next, to elaborate a uniform patent law for adoption by the nations represented in the congress.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the Glade, denies that Archbishop Ledochowski has asked permission to return to Posen.

The bishops of Belgium have declared that all the teachers in schools established by state under the new education law, are excommunicated.

The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung states that Admiral Batzi, who is undergoing six months imprisonment in the fortress of Magdeburg, has been pardoned, and it is expected that he will shortly be appointed director of the admiralty, replacing Admiral Henk.

"Advertising."

The wonderful success which has attended the progress of some of the foremost merchants in this country has been aided largely, no doubt, by the character and extent of their advertising. Those who merely make "printer's ink" a medium for indiscriminate "blowing," never reach that point in business attained by the class of progressive merchants to which we refer. People read and respond to their advertisements perhaps once or twice, but no more. Those, however, who use this medium for laying before the public the facts of their business, the strong, peculiar, salient points in that business, and the especially great bargains (real bargains) which at a given time they can and do offer, never fail to improve their business by this truthful, minutely detailed advertising. Notably in support of this theory, comes the case of John Keely, long since grown to be one of the leading dry goods men in the state. He began with very limited capital, in the face of (then) overtowering competition, and yet he has steadily gained ground until nobody has more capital on which to do business than he, whilst his reputation for integrity is second to that of none. He makes every transaction he has a pleasure to the party in contract with him, and really it seems to give him as much pleasure to pay a bill as to collect one. His advertising has always been conducted in the ablest and most conservative manner, no petty thrusts at his competitors, nothing to say about their business, but simply what he himself has to offer. His capital and credit are equal to any and all demands. No wonder, then, that so much ability and good taste as he displays should be rewarded, as it is in his case, with the very first business in the state.

Just Too Awfully Thin.

Some young ladies got up a party to go on a moonlight excursion. The night finally arrived, and the moon flooded field and river with a glow of pearly richness. When the party was ready to leave the house which had been appointed as the rendezvous, it was noticed that one of the most charming young ladies of the coterie had a shawl on. "What's the matter Lucy?" inquired one young lady. "Are you afraid of taking cold?" "No, no," she replied. "The thermometer is up at 86. You'll roast if you wear that shawl." I'm willing to roast," she said, rather pettishly. "Don't you know why she wears that shawl?" laughed her little brother, as he wiped some taffy off his mouth with his jacket sleeve. "You keep still, you John Henry," screamed the dear angel, as she turned a trifle red. The boy then got out of reach and yelled, "I'll tell you why she wears that shawl. When she gets out on the river Bob puts his arm under it and hugs her, and nobody can see through the game.

Pure Lake Ice.

The Knickerbocker Ice Co. have opened a wholesale ice depot in our city and will keep an ample supply of pure natural ice always on hand. This company is worth four millions of dollars and this fact, together with its known integrity, is a sure guarantee that our city will have plenty of lake ice at low prices. Messrs. C. I. Brown & Co. are the managers for the company, which insures fair dealing to our citizens.

Burned.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DETROIT, August 16.—A Free Press Flint, Michigan, special says that two of the main buildings of Dr. Pierce's chemical works were destroyed by fire to-night, caused by explosion. Loss $20,000.

A Strike Ahead.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DESMOINES, IOWA, August 16.—It is reported here to-night that there will be a strike of all the coal miners in Iowa, thirty-two thousand in number, on an agreed day in October.

Broke Her Shaft.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LEWES, DEL., August 16.—The steamer Ashland broke her main shaft forty miles southeast of Hog Island, causing a slight leak. She was towed to breakwater by the schooner Canton.

Educational.

Among our educational notices will be found the card of the Academy of the Visitation, Mount Maria, Richmond, Va. This institution possesses the highest character in every respect, and those who place their children there will never regret it.

The Revival at Trinity.

The influence of the gracious meeting at Trinity seems to be spreading through the city. Already special and interesting series are daily held at Evans chapel and it is believed that other churches are expecting the blessing of a revival. Numbers of souls have during the past week professed Christ and entered upon a new life. The congregations are increasingly large, and they seem deeply affected. God is surely doing a great work to his people. The meetings will continue during the week with a general prayer meeting at 9 a. m., and preaching at 8 p.m. All the friends of religion are invited.

Austell & Mangum.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, Ruchings and other fancy goods, received this week.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
aug17 1t. 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Akers's Patent Process Flour is said to be the best in the market.

Come and look at the bargains which will be offered at the closing out sale of M. Rich & Bro.'s this week. aug17-1t

Dr. Gurley's plan of treating rheumatism has proven successful where all others have failed. If you suffer with such an ill call on Dr. Gurley, 67 Whitehall street.
179 aug10-sun&tues4ws

Don't Blow Any More,

But call on Dr. Gurley and get cured of that nasal catarrh. Worst cases cured in two to six weeks. Treatment painless. 67 Whitehall street. 179 aug10-sun&tues4ws

Be sure to take advantage of this opportunity to secure special bargains at the semi-annual closing out sale of
aug17 1t M. RICH & BRO.

Austell & Mangum.

Ladies' and Misses Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ties, etc., at reduces prices.
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
aug17 1t. 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Closing Them Out!

JOHN KEELY is rapidly closing out his Summer Goods. The following will form part of the programme for this week, viz:

6,000 yards best Spring Prints 5c a yard, worth 7c.
1,000 yards best grades White Pique—a great bargain.
300 yards Black and Colored Buntings, half price.
3,000 yards fancy Spring Dress Goods, half price.
500 yards light-weight Black Cashmere, all wool, 50c yard, fine goods, worth 75c.
1,500 yards colored Grass Cloths 6¼c, worth 12½c a yard.
2,500 yards beautiiful Silk Poplins, bright colors, for children's wear, 20c a yard; reduced from 50c to close out.
240 Silk Parasols to be given away at ridiculous prices with a view to close them out.

ALSO

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

15,000 yards of the handsomest Fall Calicos made.
5,000 yards of the best 8c Bleached Domestic made, yard wide.
1,200 yards new fall colored Mohairs for dress wear.
1,800 yards of the very best makes Black, all wool, Cashmeres.
2,700 yards of the very choicest Black Alpacas made.

New Shoes, new Rouchings, new Ties, new Shirts, embracing everything made in Men's and Boys' Shirts, both white and colored; new Corsets, new Laces, new Hosiery and Gloves, new Cassimeres, etc.

No effort spared to keep this stock, and the prices which obtain therein, equal to the times and the needs of the people at
aug17 1t JOHN KEELY'S.

Beautiful.

We were shown on yesterday a beautiful and artistically engraved gold medal, made by the skilful young artist, W. P. Northen, which is now on exhibition at Lawshe's jewelry store. The pattern is a unique and handsome one, and will be awarded to the best declaimer on the occasion of the anniversary of the Y. M. L. A.

Miss Junia McKinley's Select School, 269 Peachtree street. Fall term begins Monday, September 1. Regular Collegiate course taught. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate.
aug17 d4t sun wed fri sun.

—The following have been elected by the Atlanta association as delegates to the Young Men's Christian association convention, to be held at Marietta on the 4th of September: J. P. Field, Walter R. Brown, J. G. Grant, G. S. Hanleiter, C. G. Eckford, W. A. Haygood, Frank H. Peck, T. A. Gramling, George F. Pierce, John J. McDaniel. The convention promises to be very large.

Austell & Mangum.

We are selling off our entire stock of dry goods at greatly reduced prices, for the purpose of making room for one of the largest stocks of goods ever bought for this market. Call early and secure bargains.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
aug 17-1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Furniture, Furniture, Furniture.

Cheaper than the cheapest.
Largest stock in the state.
300 Chamber and Parlor Suites at reduced prices.
20 car loads in stock.
10 car loads in transit.
Look out for bargains. All new styles. The only place you can find the Hartford Wire Mattress. None other genuine.
P. H. SNOOK,
aug17 1t Leader of Low Prices.

Austell & Mangum.

Bargains in Dress Goods. Dry Goods Notions and Fine Custom-Made Shoes. We are selling off our stock of summer goods at greatly reduced prices.
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
aug17 1t. 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Go to M. Rich & Bro.'s great closing out sale and buy bargains in dress goods. You will be surprised at the low prices.

For Twenty Days Only.

We are determined to close out our stock regardless of cost to make room for new goods. Call and look at our prices.
aug17-1t M. RICH & BRO.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LAGOMARSINO—The friends and acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. John Lagomarsino are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their son, Eddie, from the Catholic church, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Beautiful Home i Kirkwood.

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN, ON ACCOMMODATING terms, in the handsome house in Kirkwood, at the four mile post, opposite the Accommodation Train depot, consisting of five acres, all enclosed, with choice young variety Orchard and Vineyard of select Fruit Trees and Grapes, all bearing. A grand old forest growth of shade trees surround the house. A new, conveniently constructed seven room Cottage with halls, closets etc, stable, carriage house, etc. Splendid water, no use for ice. In a few hundred yards of Kirkwood Academy. Call at once. A sale will be made. G. W. ADAIR.
000 aug17 d3t sun

Novelties in fine Shoes!

Fancy Slippers for Dancing!

JOHN KEELY

Has just received the following Goods:

New Gondolas, Sandal Boots and five Strap Slippers.

Gondolas for Ladies', Misses' and Children.

Sandal Boots for Ladies', Misses' and Children.

5 Strap Slippers for Ladies', Misses' and Children.

Nothing so beautiful in these goods has been offered in this city this season. Also,

Infants' Strap Slippers in Black, Bronze and Pearl Color.

Call at once, they are selling very fast. at JOHN KEELY'S.
aug17 d1t

BARBECUE!

Sixth Anniversary of Modoc Tribe I. O. R. M. at Iceville, August 20th.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP 30c.

A special train will leave at 9 a.m. Come one! Come all! Dancing and other amusements to entertain our guests.
aug16 d3t sat sun wed

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

At Reduced Prices.

WM. BOLLMANN,

No. 10 WHITEHALL STREET.
4 june15 d3m local

S. S. S.

These letters mean Swift's Syphilitic Specific. The label and all is registered and under letters patent by the Swift Specific Company, and dealers are cautioned against frauds and imitations which are being put on the market. The law makes all who sell or handle imitation goods liable for damages. J. W. RANKIN,
aug17 1t Sec'y Swift Specific Company.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS!

Our stock is replete in Novelties. Enliven your trade. Come and select in person new and attractive goods cheaper than ever sold. We guarantee to save you all Freight, Breakage and Insurance, and sell you only Staple fast selling Crockery, Stamped and Wooden Ware and House-furnishing Goods, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, etc.
McBRIDE & CO.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

ICE!

PRICES REDUCED!!

That the public may have the benefit of the present low prices

The Georgia Ice Co.

will this day commence retailing the "Beath Process" Ice from their factory on W. Alabama street, at the following rates: 10 lbs. for 5c; 25 lbs. for 10c; 50 lbs. for 15c; 75 lbs. for 20c; 100 lbs. for 25c. Larger quantities in proportion and special rates for car-load lots. 000 aug16 d2t sat sun

D. H. Dougherty

Is closed on account of MOVING INTO HIS NEW STORE.

286 aug15 dtf 4th pg

William Crenshaw,
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth!
218 aug10 dtf 4th pg

Gold Watches,

Silver Watches,
Diamonds,
Chains, Rings,
Necklaces, Lockets, etc.
Finest stock and lowest prices, at
J P. STEVENS & CO'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
356 jan19 d12m 4th pg

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

"Auction Sales" at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's

We were in hopes that the multitude of ladies and gentlemen friends of Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. would be able to persuade "them" to continue their "branch" here. But it was all in vain. They have positively decided to close "business" in this city, as their "Charleston and Jacksonville houses" have increased to such an extent that it will require every "member" of the "firm" to assist carrying on the business in those places. Their success in the closing out "sale" is unparalleled. But there are a great many "goods" left yet which they will offer at "public auction" to save "removal," on "Monday," August 18th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the "stock" comprising a full line of "Dry Goods," Carpets, Matting, Shades and Lace Curtains—in fact every article that can be found in a "first-class house." We advise every one to attend the "sale." They also offer their Safe, Mirror, Stools, etc., for sale.

Information for renting the "store" will be promptly given. Goods will be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers. Ladies are especially invited.

The polite and well known "auctioneer" Mr. D. P. Ellis will sell the goods.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, Staunton, Virginia. NOTICE.

Miss Georgia L. Ripley will leave Atlanta for Staunton on Monday, the first of September, and will take charge of young ladies intending to enter our Seminary for the ensuing session. Please communicate with her in person, or by letter, at No. 89 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN,
123 au7 d2w Principal A. F. S.

The Middle Georgia College (Male and Female) at Jonesboro, Georgia,

Will be organized the 15th September next, by G. C. Looney, A. M., President, and Mrs. C. D. Crawley, A. M., Principal of Female Department. Board and Tuition together in Preparatory Department, from $120 to $140 per year; in Collegiate Department only $150. The course of study practical, thorough and comprehensive. Address the President at Jonesboro, Ga.
223 aug12 d1w

Ladies' Underwear

SUPERIOR MAKE AND STYLE.

CHEMISES.

Good quality 35c, with Edge, 40c.
Edging and Inserting 45c and 50c.
Very handsome Puffing and Edging 55c.
Extra fine Edging and Inserting 65c, 70c and up.

DRAWERS.

6 Tucks and Edge 40c.
6 Tucks and Double Edge, 45c.
12 Tucks, 45c.
7 Tucks and Edge, 50c.
6 Tucks, hem and wide Edging, 65c.
8 Tucks, Hem, Edging and Inserting, 70c.
11 Tucks and very handsome Edging, 85c.
6 Tucks, very handsome Edging and Inserting, $1.05.
Handsome Night Dresses 60c, 65c—very handsome.
36 Tucks, Ruffling and Edging, 90c, 95c.
Extra fine from $1.15 and upwards.

SKIRTS.

8 Tucks and wide hem, 50 cents.
Tucks and Ruffle, 55c, 65c.
Tucks and Ruffle, 70c.
Tucks, Ruffle and Embroidery, 75c, 90c and $1.00.
Extra fine Train and Walking Skirts, $1.15 up.

CORSETS.

Our Countess 86-Bones, hand-made, 80c.
Our May, 50-Bone, 50c.
Our Sensation, 50-bones, elegant Emb. 65c.
Our Spoon-bust, Side-laced, only $1.00, sold elsewhere at $1.50.
Elegant Emb. Woven from 75c and upwards.
Old Bazar Corset, Real French hand-made $1.75.

L. WURZBURG.

THE BAZAR,

54 WHITEHALL ST., 54 ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TO OUR PATRONS AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL:

We would announce that we have now inaugurated our first SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we are determined not to carry over any of our goods to the next season, we therefore offer our entire stock, all of which has been purchased this season, and been proclaimed by ALL, the

Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery, Laces, Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods in the city.

We offer this stock at A REDUCTION OF

20 PER CENT

from our already POPULAR PRICES. We offer an additional discount of

10 PER CENT

on all purchases amounting to $1 and upwards.

We can assure our patrons and the public in general, that these are real and bona-fide Reductions.

Those who have dealt with us have ever found us honest in what we have stated, NOT ADVERTISING ARTICLES AT ONE PRICE AND SELLING THEM AT ANOTHER.

We would also announce that we have added a

Picture Frame Department

which is under the immediate charge of an efficient artist and contains novelties in PICTURE FRAMES EASELS, MATS, PASSEPATOUTS, Etc., never before exhibited in Atlanta.

Monograms, Names, Coat of Arms, Mottoes, Engraved to order,

in the most artistic manner.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. WURZBURG,
july22 dtf 54 Whitehall St.

LACES.

REAL BRETONNE, Black and White,

12c, 15c, 20c and upwards
Real Torchon, 5c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 14c and up.
Real French Lace, 4c, 6c, 10c, 14c, 15c and up.
Valenciennes, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, yard; 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c piece, etc.

RIBBONS.

All Silk Gros Grain.
No. 4, 6c yd—55c piece.
No. 5, 8c yd—65c piece.
No. 7, 9c yd—75c piece.
No. 9, 10c yd—90c piece.
No. 12, 12c yd—$1 piece.

Satin Ribbons.

No. 5, 10c yd—90 piece.
No. 7, 12c yd—$1.10 piece.
No. 9, 15c yd—$1.40 piece.
No. 12, 20c yd—$1.75 pc.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' All-Linen, 5c.
Ladies' fine All-Linen, 10 cents.
Ladies' Extra fine All-Linen, Hemstitched, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Gents' All-Linen, 10c and upwards.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, 5c, 10c, 15c a pair and upwards.

ROUCHING,

With Valencienne Edge 8c and 10c yard.
Bretonne Edge, 25c.
Double Crepe Lisse, 20c and 25c yard.

Great Bargains

—IN—

HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
SILKS, ETC.
INFANTS'
LACE CAPS
A SPECIALTY.

SSS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling rapidly and is giving the best satisfaction. CHELES & BERRY.

AUGUSTA, GA., May, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling well and is highly spoken of by those who have used it.
W. H. TUTT & REMSEN.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 6, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling well, and is giving entire satisfaction. JONES & CARY.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1879.
We have sold out of the S. S. S. The trade in it is increasing. G. R. FINLAY & CO.

S. S. S. is prepared only by the

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.

All others are Counterfeits and Imitations. For information address

J. W. RANKIN,
Secretary,
KEY BOX 3, ATLANTA, GA.
296 june19 d4m

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy & beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy checks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."
For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta.	
362 jan21y tues thur sat &wkly nx read m	

The Georgia Branch of The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $34.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J. O. JEFFRIES Manager. may2dtf

Rule Nisi.

Sarah E. Moore vs. Henry W. Wooding. Mortgage, etc. Spring Term, 1879, Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia. Present, the Hon. George Hillyer, Judge of said Court.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE petition of Sarah E. Moore that on the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, Henry W. Wooding, of said county, made and delivered to petitioner three promissory notes, whereby by each of said notes, six months after the date of each of them, the said Henry W. Wooding promised (written "we or either of us") to pay your petitioner or bearer one hundred dollars, to bear twelve per cent interest per annum from date until paid, value received; each of said notes signed by H. W. Wooding; and that afterwards, on the 9th day of September, 1878, to secure the payment of said instruments, the said H. W. Wooding executed and delivered to Sarah E. Moore, the petitioner, his deed of mortgage, whereby he conveyed to petitioner, her heirs and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, known in the plan of said city as portion of block No. 156 of the sub-divison of land lot 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, commencing 153 feet south of the northwest corner of said block, on Williams street, and running south along said street fifty feet; the back east, with the same width as front, 90 feet, more or less, to the lot for merly owned by John Winship. Conditioned: That if said Henry W. Wooding should pay off and discharge said promissory notes according to its tenor and effect, that then said deed of mortgage and said notes should be void.

And it further appearing that said promissory notes remain unpaid, it is, therefore, Ordered, that said Henry W. Wooding pay into this court, by the first day of the next term thereof, the principal, interest and costs due on said promissory notes, or show cause to the contrary, if there be any; and that on failure of said Henry W. Wooding so to do, the equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises be forever thereafter debarred and foreclosed.

And it is further ordered, that this rule be published in The Daily or Weekly Constitution, a paper published at Atlanta, Ga., once a month for four months, or a copy thereof served on the said Henry W. Wooding, or his special agent or attorney, at least three months before the next term of this court. GARTRELL & WRIGHT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
By the Court. Spring Term, 1879.
GEORGE HILLYER, Judge, etc.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court, this May 15, 1879.
857may16 1am4m J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.

Rule Nisi.

John A. Smith vs. H. W. Wooding.—Mortgage, etc. Spring, Term, 1879, Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia.—Present, the Honorable Geo. Hillyer, Judge of said Court.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE petition of John A. Smith that on the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, H. W. Wooding, of said county, made and delivered to John A. Smith a promissory note for the amount of $630.00, due four months and twenty four days from date, with interest at one per cent from maturity and that afterwards, on the same day to secure the payment of said instrument, executed and delivered to John A. Smith a Deed of Mortgage, whereby he conveyed to John A. Smith the following property: All that tract or parcel of land, being in the city of Atlanta, State and county aforesaid, known in the plan of said city as a portion of block number one hundred and fifty six (156), of the subdivision of land lot number seventy-eight (78), of the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, commencing one hundred and fifty three (153) feet south of the northwest corner of said block on Williams street, and running south along said street fifty (50) feet; thence back east with same width as front, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the lot formerly owned by John Winship, conditioned that if said H. W. Wooding should pay off and discharge said note, according to its tenor and effect, that then said Deed of Mortgage and said note should be void.

And it further appearing that said note remains unpaid: It is, therefore, ordered that said H. W. Wooding pay into this Court, by the first day of the next term thereof, the principal, interest and cost due on said note, or show cause to the contrary, if there be any; and that on failure of said H. W. Wooding so to do, the Equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises be forever thereafter barred and foreclosed.

And it is further ordered: That this Rule be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION once a month for four months, or a copy thereof served on the said H. W. Wooding, or his special agent or attorney, at least three months before the next term of this Court.

By the Court. ALEX. M. SPEER,
Judge Superior Court, F. Co., presiding.
HOKE SMITH,
Petitioners' Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of Superior Court of Fulton county. This May 29th, 1879.
J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.
609 may30 d1am4m

Rule Nisi.

John Neal vs. Thomas C. Jackson—Mortgage, etc. Spring Term, 1879, Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia. Present, the Honorable Alex. M. Speer, Judge of said Court.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY PETITION of John Neal, that on the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, Thomas C. Jackson, of said county, made and delivered to said John Neal a certain promissory note whereby he promised, ninety (90) days after date, to pay said Neal or bearer two thousand dollars, and that afterwards, on the same day, to wit: June 5th, 1869, to secure the payment of said instrument, executed and delivered to said John Neal his deed of mortgage, whereby he conveyed to said Neal a certain city lot in Atlanta on the east side of Pryor street and running twenty-eight feet from Hunter street, and running parallel with Hunter street fronting on Pryor street fifty-six feet, and running back one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, being a part of land lot number seventy-seven (77) of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, conditioned that if said Thomas C. Jackson should pay off and discharge said promissory note according to its tenor and effect, that then said deed of mortgage and said note should be void.

And it further appearing that said promissory note remains unpaid, it is therefore ordered that said Thomas C. Jackson pay into this court by the first day of the next term thereof, the principal, interest and cost due on said promissory note or show cause to the contrary, if there be any; and that on failure of said Thomas C. Jackson so to do, the equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises be forever thereafter barred and foreclosed.

And it is further ordered that this rule be published in the Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months, or a copy thereof served on the said Thomas C. Jackson, or special agent or attorney, at least three months before the next term of this court.

By the Court, spring term, 1879.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court, this 31st May, 1879.
J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.
663 june1 1am 4m.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

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000 july29 w6w

SURGERY'S ROMANCE.

THE STRUGGLE OF RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

The Discoverer of the Properties of Ether—The Accident Which Led to its Use—A Little Nigger in Georgia The Original Victim of its Application.

Special Correspondence of the Inter-Ocean.

NEW YORK, August 5.—"The two greatest gifts that science has conferred upon humanity are vaccination and anæsthesia," said an eminent physician the other evening at a social gathering.

It occurred to your correspondent that in walking through the charming little park adjoining the Boston commons had been observed a stately monument of white marble, upon which was carved the simple inscription, "To the Discoverer of Anæsthesia." Name and date there was none; but to give character to the stone, the figure of a wounded soldier was represented upon the top.

"Who was the discoverer?" I wondered and inquired, without being enlightened and not until last night did I strike the source of information, and put the question direct, with an apology for my ignorance.

"Well," said the aforesaid doctor, "if Dr. Sims was here, he would tell you all about it, but he is still in Europe. Call on Mr. H. L. Stuart, and he will relate to you

A ROMANCE IN THE HISTORY OF SURGERY.

Mr. Stuart I had heard of before as a veteran journalist and a level-headed, genial man of affairs, one of the founders of the Woman's hospital, and an intimate friend of Mr. Horace Greeley, to whom, by the way, he introduced Whitelaw Reid, when the latter was the youthful correspondent at Washington for the Cincinnati Gazette. How this introduction led to the present position of the editor of the Tribune must be reserved for another letter.

Mr. Stuart was found, and I will give the readers of the Inter-Ocean, as nearly as memory permits, in his own words, the history of anæsthesia.

"You came at a very appropriate time," said the gentleman, for while we are talking Alexander Stephens is delivering an address at the commencement exercises of the university of Georgia on the same subject.

"To begin with, Sir Humphrey Davy was the first to suggest the use of nitrous oxide gas in surgical operations. Forty years rolled by, and no advantage was taken of his idea, and nothing more was heard of the matter until Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., came to Boston in 1845 to lay his discovery of anæsthesia through nitrous oxide gas before the medical profession and the world at large.

"He dated the discovery at 1844, his mind being turned toward the subject by a desire to prevent suffering during the extraction of teeth. He noticed at a lecture, where several of the audience took

"LAUGHING GAS,"

that one of the number fell over a bench and was badly injured, but unconscious of pain, though the blood ran down his legs. Struck by this fact, Wells experimented upon himself by having a molar tooth pulled while under the influence of the gas. The operation was painless, and, filled with enthusiasm, Wells proceeded to Boston and persuaded the celebrated Dr. Warren to use it during an amputation. Unluckily, the gas-bag was removed too soon, the patient screamed aloud, and Wells was hissed out of the amphitheater and called a humbug. The mortification nearly killed him.

"In 1846, Morton, the former pupil and then a partner of Wells, pursued the experiment, and at the suggestion of a chemist, substituted sulphuric ether in place of the nitrite oxide with great success. He then went to Boston, administered to the patients of prominent surgeons with the best of results, and from that time it came rapidly into use by the profession throughout the world.

"In October, 1846, Morton and Jackson (the chemist) procured a patent for their anæsthetic "Lothen," which was nothing more nor less than pure sulphuric ether. Jackson soon after

RESIGNED HIS INTEREST

in the patent to Morton, and sent a communication to the French institute claiming the honor for himself.

A brisk warfare then ensued between the two, and, while it was raging, Wells sailed for Europe to present his claims as the real discoverer of anæsthesia. He was denied by the French institute, and returned home to draw up the papers which should prove his rights. This brought on a tripartite battle. Morton and Jackson declaring Wells' anæsthetic devoid of the necessary properties.

To silence them, Wells immediately gave it in several prolonged operations with success, but, notwithstanding this, he saw that nitrous oxide gas would be supplanted by sulphuric ether. Disappointed, dispirited, and disheartened, he made one more effort to prove his claims and rights as the discoverer, in this city in 1848, but became suddenly insane, and killed himself.

"A few years after (1853) Morton applied to congress for a grant of money for the discovery of anæsthesia. The friends of Wells came to the front, and opposed him, and this controversy, strangely enough, brought to light

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER,

Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Ga. Where he had been all this time may be briefly explained.

"It seems that between the years 1830-1840 the young people of the country towns of Georgia indulged in a novel amusement in concluding a dance or a quilting bee, by what was called an "ether frolic;" that is, they inhaled ether. This was, of course, productive of great amusement, as affecting different temperaments in different ways. Some would laugh and sing, others weep mournfully, and a general romp, frequently ending in a fight, would ensue (what a picture of social life). At one of these parties, 1837, was a roguish boy of 17, called Wilhite.

"Having all inhaled the ether, some of them more than once, and in search of amusement, they captured a negro boy who was passing to experiment upon. Frightened, he tried to get away; they held him, and Wilhite, pouring some ether on a handkerchief, pressed it over his mouth and nose. He fought furiously for a few minutes, and then became unnaturally quiet, to the surprise of his captors, who expected some ridiculous performance.

"In vain they tried to wake him from his death-like stupor, and in alarm they sent for the nearest doctor, five miles away. When he arrived the girls had fled, with a dim idea that they would all be hung for murder, and Wilhite was ready to fly the country. Dr. Rees heard their story, and immediately gave the poor little darky energetic treatment with cold water and rough shaking. Finally he roused him from a stupor that had lasted while the ride to Athens and back (ten miles) was taken.

"This was the first case in which sulphuric ether was given to the extent of

PRODUCING COMPLETE ANÆSTHESIA,

and the administration, it must be remembered, was accidental.

"A few years afterward Wilhite went to study medicine with Dr. Long. Dr. Long (now dead) was born in Danielsville, Ga., in 1815, graduated at the university of Georgia, in 1835, and while there was the classmate and friend of Alexander Stephens. He practiced medicine for several years in Jefferson, and in 1842 took a number of students, all bright and rather jolly young men, and one day they begged the doctor 'just for fun' to give them some ether; he laughingly complied, and took some himself. After this, on several occasions, they indulged in these 'ether frolics.' Dr. Long becoming so excited that he had forcibly to be controlled, as he injured himself. Noticing afterward how he bruised his hands and arms, and that his pupils suffered in the same way without feeling any pain whatever, he spoke of it, and announced his determination to experiment during an operation to see if it could be made painless through ether. Wilhite encouraged him by relating the adventure with the negro boy in 1839.

"In 1842, on the 30th of March, an opportunity offered, and Dr. Long removed a tumor from the neck of Mr. James Venable, safely and without pain to the patient, to whom ether was administered upon a towel. This was the first time that anæsthesia had ever been intentionally produced, and antedated by two years and eight months the discovery by Wells, and four years and four months the discovery of Jackson and Morton.

"Dr. Long followed this up with a large number of other operations,

ALL SUCCESSFUL,

but waited for a capital one before demonstrating his discovery before the public. He took no patent for it, neither did he secrete it, but went quietly on his way, using no public claim until 1853, when his rights were presented to congress by Senator Dawson with such unquestionable proofs that the movements of Morton were immediately blocked.

"The controversy waged long and seriously. All the great men of the day took an active interest in it, but in the end congress took no step in the matter. Wells was dead, Dr. Long remained quietly in the background, and Morton, after years of unceasing endeavor to obtain recognition from the government, became morbid and disheartened; congestion of the brain ensued, and one day escaping from his room, he drove wildly up Broadway, through Central park, leaped out of his buggy, jumped over the fence, fell down insensible, and being carried to St. Luke's hospital, died there an hour after.

"Jackson, embittered and defeated, consumed with jealousy and distrust, became hopelessly insane, and is now in an asylum. What a sarcasm of fate, that three of the four men instrumental in the use and discovery of anæsthetics, whose aim was to soothe the suffering and alleviate the pains of countless thousands, all became insane.

"The matter rested quietly for a time, in fact, until 1877, when a Dr. Wilhite, of South Carolina, arrived in this city with his daughter to consult

DR. J. MARION SIMS

about her health. Dr. Sims decided it was necessary to perform an operation, which was done, successfully. As they were about to part, Dr. Wilhite remarked that he had been present at the first operation ever performed under the influence of ether. Dr. Sims was at once interested, and questioned his informant closely, to find that he had assisted at the operation himself, and was the young Wilhite who played the trick upon the little darkey.

"Dr. Sims entered into the matter with spirit, declaring that all Americans, independent of party prejudice or sectionalism, ought to demand of the government a proper recognition of the discoverer who had given to the world a gift equal only to that of Jenner; and that, remembering how gratefully and generously England acknowledged James Simpson, who was knighted and enriched for the introduction of chloroform, we should blush for the blind unthankfulness we had shown our countrymen.

"Dr. Sims called a public meeting, at which Professor Doremus, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Frank Hamilton and others made speeches. Hardly was the movement in fair working order before he was obliged to go abroad. Since then I have done what I could, and Alexander Stephens has taken vigorous hold of it. Next winter a bill will be properly drawn up and presented to congress asking for

HONORABLE RECOGNITION

of Dr. Long's service to his country.

"To-day, in his speech at the commencement exercises, Mr. Stephens will—after placing the matter before the alumni, which includes the most distinguished men of the state—appeal to them to recommend the state legislature, now in special session, to honor Dr. Long by choosing him as the subject for the companion statue to that of Governor Oglethorpe, to be placed in the house of representatives, where, it will be remembered, each state is to be represented by two of her most distinguished men, not chosen from the living."

"Then Dr. Long has died?"

"Yes, over a year ago, of a severe illness beginning with softening of the brain. I forgot to add that Mr. Stephens will also recommend that the university order a life-size portrait of him, to be hung in the main hall, and to be painted by that eminent artist, Frank B. Carpenter."

"Yes, said Mr. Stuart, warming up in enthusiasm, "could there have been a grander tribute from science to science, or from science to humanity than this? Think of the terrible wars that have ravaged the world the last thirty years; think of the millions of wounded and bleeding soldiers it has comforted; think of the thousands of tender and sensitive women it has helped to bear disease and terrible operations; think, even, of the brute creation, now sent to a painless death, when they died tortured, and you can appropriately turn the old quotation:

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
Administering angel thou,
O ether!

"CRESS."

IN GENERAL.

—"There's a woman at the bottom of it," as the man said when his wife fell in the well.

—The South American guano islands ship from 750 to 1,000 tons of fertilizer a year.

—The Davenport Gazette is going to remove the national capitol from Washington.

—A poem going the rounds is called "The Music of Labor." Most of the music of labor appears to be chin music.

—Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said—
"Well, hardly ever?"

—When Patrick was told that the price of bread had fallen, he exclaimed: "That is the first time I iver rejoiced at the fall of my bist friend."

—Times have changed since Shakespeare wrote paragraphs, and the good that men do now is never heard about until after they're dead.

—The law prohibiting the importation of American cattle into the five eastern provinces of Canada will expire the 6th of next month. The dominion government has determined not to renew the law.

—The Finistere claims for the woman of Arzona, in Brittany, France, the palm of fecundity. In one week three wives brought into the world seven children; two had twins, and the third three.

—The old story of Romulus and Remus being raised by a wolf is outdone every day in Kentucky, where men are raised by mules, sometimes fatally.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

—The wicked Boston Times says: "The cause of the sudden rise in the tide at Nantasket beach the other day is explained by the fact that a party of girls from Chicago were laving their feet in the waters at Nahant."

—Ex-Attorney-General Speed, of Kentucky, is an applicant for the vacant United States judgeship in Kentucky, and is believed to have the best chance for appointment.

—The one unsatisfactory thing about heaven to some women will be, when they get into their angel clothes they can't jaw the dressmaker about the fit and say she kept all the scraps.—Madame Demorest.

—Sitting Bull's letter to Secretary Schurz brings up with this Chesterfieldian postscript: "I want to tell these last words: I have had enough of the military. I want my people to work. I want no more courting. I have had my belly full."

—"You may not believe it," remarked a noble savage, as he lifted the scalp of a white settler out west, "but this little operation will have a Sioux-thing effect on your nerves."

—He was inclined to be facetious. "What quantities of dried grass you keep here, Miss Stebbins? Nice room for a donkey to get into?" "Make yourself at home!" she responded.—Hudson Register.

—"Ma," said a little girl, "do men want to get married as much as women do?" "Pshaw! what are you talking about?" "Why, ma, the ladies who come here are always talking about getting married; the men don't."

—A "converted" Texas editor was called upon to make a prayer, and caused all eyes to turn upon him when he commenced, "Give us this day our daily pass." A circus had just arrived in town.—Norristown Herald.

—England has but 250,000 land holders; France has 6,000,000. According to reliable statistics she has 5,000,000 small farmers. It is estimated that England has 1,000,000 paupers. In France the pauper population is very small.

—Colonel Olcott writes from Bombay that some of the Parsee merchants, who were bankrupted by Lee's surrender, imagined that our war was between the people of North America and those of South America! And many of them think so today.

—W. A. Wheeler, vice president, has been elected delegate to the republican convention of New York state. The spectacle of the second officer of the government trampling "civil service No. 1 under his feet, will be refreshing."—New Haven Register.

—The New York Nation admits, much against its own wish, that "it is now generally ceded that Mr. A. B. Cornell, whose nomination the reform wing (of the republican party) prevented when it was last pressed, will this year be nominated without any real difficulty."

—A dog having one day got into the house of commons, by his barking interrupted Lord North, who happened to be opening one of his budgets. His lordship pleasantly inquired by what new oppositionist he was attacked? A wag replied, "It was a member from Bark shire."

—Preault, says a French paper, dined one day with a miserly painter, who gave him to eat a soft-boiled egg and a little vinaigrette, washed down with some Sureshes of a bad year. "We will repeat this little debauch," said his host, folding up his napkin, "whenever you like." "All right," said Preault, glaring at his entertainer with hungry eyes, "suppose we repeat it now."

—At the recent French fair in London, a solemn old man asked the pretty actress who presided at one of the booths the price of tea. "One shilling," she replied, and he put down a shilling. Before handing him the cup, she raised it to her lips, and observed that the price was now a sovereign. The solemn gentleman gravely replaced his shilling with a sovereign, and said: "Be good enough to give me a clean cup."

—"How can I leave thee?" said Adam to Eve. She made no reply, but pointed calmly to a fig tree in the distance.

—Sarah Bernhardt is far from being as beautiful as Mrs. Langtry, but she can beat her in the children line, and give her the odds of a husband.

—Great Britain does not propose to be behind in the work of Arctic exploration. Another expedition is suggested and private subscriptions to the amount of $150,000 are invited.

—There are two little girls of the same name in New London, Connecticut. The other night one of them said her prayers, and for fear they might be credited to the other child, she added, after the amen, "No. 10 Orange street."—[Ex.

—The German crown prince's eldest son, Prince William, who is now finishing his studies at the university of Bonn, will start at the beginning of the vacation, about the middle of August, for the east. His imperial highness will be absent for several months.

—The last connubial partner of what was once Mrs. Oates assaulted a naval officer in Philadelphia the other day for "looking at her." We are glad to observe that, though often transferred, Alice is still above par. Her present husband is evidently determined that the man who wants to enjoy her society shall marry her.

—A party of Baptist clergymen were blue-fishing off Martha's Vineyard the other day. A question arose as to whether a certain specimen was really a blue-fish. "We call 'em Baptists," said a native fisherman. The Baptist clergymen rather eagerly asked why. "Case they spile so soon arter they're taken out o' the water."

—An intelligent resident of Havana says that Cuba is the graveyard of Spain, and a more befitting name than "Pearl of the Antilles." In one cemetery near the capital 89,336 interments have been made within ten years, and in a neighboring burial ground over 10,000. Out of the Spanish garrison of 7,000 men 20 die every day, or a whole battalion every month.

—The irrepressible Mrs. Gaines having noticed in the New Orleans Picayune, the other day, that there was a balance in the city treasury of $217,636.82, stepped around to the office to draw it out as a part payment on her claim. She insisted that she was fairly entitled to the money, but in the absence of an appropriation to that effect the official in charge demurred to honoring her check.

—A remarkable incident happened in New York a few days ago, being nothing less than the arrest of a man for kissing his wife. This couple were walking in the evening in Central park, and as they seemed rather confidential, a vigilant policeman kept his eye on them. In due time he was rewarded by seeing the lady's head drop on the gentleman's shoulder, while the latter bestowed a rousing kiss on her upturned lips. At this the guardian of the public peace swooped down on them. In vain did the husband swear that the lady was his wife, and in vain did the latter weep and protest. They were respectable in appearance, but in spite of everything they were taken to the police station, where they were actually compelled to spend the night. Next morning friends came to their relief, and they were identified and discharged. The judge sharply rebuked the policeman, who, when asked why he supposed the couple to be unmarried, replied that he never saw a married couple kiss each other in the park before.

The Romance of Contagion.

A story is told of a crafty American skipper who escaped the clutches of a hostile cruiser by hoisting the yellow flag, and exhibiting one of his crew over the bulwarks stitched up in a hammock, as if about to be flung into the sea. As his vessel was lying off a port where the yellow fever was then raging, the privateer took the alarm and sheered off. Even this, however, was exceeded by an episode of the Egyptian war of 1839-40, when Admiral Napier's squadron was cruising in the Levant. The look-out man of an English frigate one morning saw an Arab in the water, seemingly in danger of drowning. A boat was lowered and the swimmer picked up, but he died shortly after being brought on board with all the symptoms of the plague, and was quickly followed by the captain and a fourth of the crew. It was afterward found that this desperate fanatic, finding himself death-stricken, had deliberately swam off to the ship, with the intention of carrying the infection among his enemies.

Languor, Its Cause and Remedy.

The cause of languor, when it is not the immediate or indirect consequence of positive disease, is traceable to a debilitating temperature. Persons living in a warm, moist climate are peculiarly subject to it. Diminished physical vigor and an indisposition to active exertion are its characteristics. Sometimes it is accompanied by undue relaxation of the bowels, and by dyspeptic or bilious symptoms. A reliable remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a strengthening and alterative medicine, derived from the purest and most efficacious vegetable sources, with a pure spirituous basis, pronounced by eminent physicians a mild and wholesome stimulant. The Bitters, foremost of American tonics, is largely used in the tropics, where the climate is very productive of debility, malarial fevers, and disorders of the bowels, liver and digestive organs.

aug13 d3t wed fri sun &wkyaug19

Dressing at Saratoga.

There is, of course, a great deal of elegant dress among the women at Saratoga, but the good taste almost universally displayed is noticed by all. Dress is becoming each year more and more an art. It is seldom that one sees anything loud or in bad taste. Many of the richest dresses are short, and all of the prettiest ones that are seen on the streets or parks are so. And many of them are thrown out by small hoops, although they have by no means come into general wear. White dotted muslins are very much worn for morning dresses, and are mostly made with two skirts trimmed with plaitings of ruffles edged with lace, and a rather close-fitting basque, belted sometimes with ribbon, sometimes with a leather belt. In leather belts the light yellow are the favorites, and most of them have the pocket suspended at the side.

Clayton's Correction.

We are authorized by Mr. Wm. H. Clayton, superintendent of the express company at this point, to state that he did not recognize the negro George Williams as a former employe of the company. Indeed, Mr. Clayton had never seen George until he was brought to the office in this city on Wednesday night. Mr. Kennon, agent of the express company at Salem, Ala., had the negro in charge, and simply took the negro into the office here until Mr. Murphy could be sent for. Mr. Kennon knew no one here except Mr. Clayton, and it was perfectly natural that he should take the negro there until Mr. Ed Murphy, who had taken a gentleman out to West End in order to tell him something, could get back.

On the Tenth.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 15.—The democratic state central committee met here today and issued a call for the democratic state convention at Syracuse, September 10th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., August 15, 1879.

Mrs W A Turner, Macon; Mrs W M Reese, Miss Sallie Reese, Washington, Ga; W J Branan, Augusta; Miss S C Ready, Montgomery; A J Rayston and lady, Rutledge, Ga; Wm Stevens, Sparta; Miss Hasa Wheeler, Sparta; Miss Annie Stevens, Miss Lena Stevens, Mayfield, Ga; J D Clark, Ga; A P Moreland, H C Ansley, Edgewood; A L Mitchell, Athens; D C Hammett, Baltimore; J G Hynds, Gainesville; B E Wells, Cole City; P B Simons, Charlotte; Z Swift, lady and child, Florida; T H Taylor, N C; J B Willis, Forsyth; B F Wylv, city; W E McAndrews, Macon; W B Jones, Rushville, Ind; Willie Walker, Cochran, Ga; C M Davis, Ga; J H Merrell, Thomasville; T C Candler, Decatur; Robin Adair, city; Dr J R Janes, Dawson, Ga; Robt Tompkins, Ray Tompkins, Ga; S H Griffin, Hampton; Jas H Spence, Carnesville; Henry Hillyer, city; W R Logan, Glennville, Ala; B F Moore, city; J A Hill, Macon; Geo C Davis, Baltimore; Arthur Bryan, Charleston; Mrs Thomas and family, Cochran; J A Varner, Arkansas; A T Simmons, Charleston; Mrs W H Gilbert, Madison; Jas M Jones, Griffin; J C Hunter, city; W A Wright, Ga.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—This week's circular of the cotton brokers' association says that cotton was heavy Friday last, but became active Saturday. A large business was done Monday at an advance. The demand has since fallen off, and there is little change in the present quotations from those of last Thursday. American is in improved demand, and quotations show an advance of 1-16 pence. Sea island is in moderate demand and without decided change in prices. Futures opened weak, and prices were ½ pence lower Saturday, but the decline was fully recovered Monday. Several fluctuations have occurred since. The tone, however, was steadier at the close, the final sales showing an advance of 1-32 to 1-16 pence for near, and unchanged quotations for more distant positions.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Crawfordsville Democrat: If something is not done to stop the progress of the present efficient officers of the Georgia railroad, they will have the stock at par before the next May convention.

—Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Stewart county, has two hundred acres in cotton that will make a bale to the acre. The plantations of Mr. John Irwin and James Mathews adjoining that of Mr. Johnson's will yield equally as well.

—Meriwether Vindicator: A friend informs us that Mr. M. M. Bowden, one of the model farmers of the first district, has an acre of ground in ribbon cane from which he will certainly realize 400 gallons of syrup. This at 50 cents a gallon, a moderate price, will net $200.

—Crawfordsville Democrat: Several negroes were killed by lightning recently near Reynoldsville, Warren county. Cotton in all parts of the county is doing as well as it is possible for it to do, and only a few weeks more of favorable weather will insure our farmers a good average crop. Late corn is doing splendidly. The promise is for the best crops made in our county for years.

—Cuthbert Southron: There is a lady in this county, who, when she married, was poor, in fact started life's battle without a dollar. Together with her husband she turned her hand to any and everything that earned an honest penny, even the sledge hammer on an anvil. To day the bloom of health bedecks their brows, they have raised a family of children and are worth at least $15,000.

—Hawkinsville Dispatch: In north Georgia, where fifty head of sheep are considered a big flock, some of the newspapers are denouncing our law-makers for refusing to pass a dog law. In this section, where one thousand head of sheep are considered a small flock, the wool growers are fully satisfied with the action of the legislature. The wiregrass section of Georgia is able to raise sheep by the thousands, and plenty of fox, coon and 'possum dogs.

—Washington Gazette: Crops have improved wonderfully since the rains. Cotton seems to be jumping from two to three inches in growth every day, and so does the grass. Upland corn has come out of the kinks greatly. Bottom land corn was never better in this section. There were four or five mining capitalists in our town during the week, visiting the different gold mines in our county and Lincoln. Looking out, we learn, for an investment. The mining fever does not seem to have abated with our people, as new mines are being found and opened.

—Americus Republican: We have the following from one of our most reliable farmers from the "red level," Mr. Seaborn Walters, who says he has ten acres of cotton which has been so flooded that it has lost all its foliage, and has the general appearance of being dead, but it may leaf out again. This being so, he certainly has been damaged ten per cent. in the yield of his present growing crop by the late floods. Per contra, he says he has inspected a one hundred acre corn field of Mr. Jule Bird's, west of his place, that will certainly yield fifteen hundred bushels, and would, but for the late drouth, have yielded two thousand. The same party has now in his crib, of old corn, five hundred bushels. These are the figures we like to score for Sumter. Old corn, a tight press for room to store oats. Look out for fat mules, horses and bacon to sell.

Unparalleled Profits in Stocks

Are daily being made in Wall street. The Stock Exchange never afforded such splendid profits, and operators by the new Mutual Capitalization System have been richly rewarded on investments of from $25 to $25,000. An Indiana merchant made $462.17 from investing $50 in a capitalization. A New Orleans livery stable proprietor invested $100 in May, and June 7th received a check for $684.12. Others have done even better. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investers mailed free. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks bought and sold by Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. ASAIL LITTLEFIELD, WILLIAM T. BLALOCK and JAMES L. EVANS.

I have levied upon as the property of Wm. T. Blalock, one of the above named defendants, lots of land Nos. 122 and 123 in the 6th district and 3d section of Gordon county, Georgia, containing 320 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
0 01 aug5 d1aw5w tues. U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. W. H. C. ALLEY, Principal; GEO. W. C. WIKLE and LEANDER M. BEAVERT, Sureties.

I have levied upon as the property of Leander M. Beavert, one of the above named defendants, 375 acres of land, more or less, being parts of lots of land Nos. 160 and 177, in the 2d district of Rabun county, Georgia, together with the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
84 aug5 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. ROE A. HARRISON, ASA R. HARRISON, BERRY CHAPMAN and ANDREW J. WELLS.

I have levied upon as the property of Andrew J. Wells, one of the above named defendants 75 acres of land, more or less, being part of lot of land No. 18, in the 13th disttict of Clayton county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
80 aug5 d1aw5w tues. U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. WILLIAM D. BOWLING, "Principal," JOHN T. BOYKIN and EDWARD LEWIS, "Sureties."

I have levied upon, as the property of Edward Lewis, one of the above named defendants, lots of land Nos. 126 and 139, in the 15th district and 5th section of Heard county, Georgia, containing 405 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
78 aug5 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sales.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. ROE A. HARRISON, ASA R. HARRISON, JOHN A. MANN, WILLIAM C. WALKER and JILES R. CHAPMAN.

I have levied upon, as the property of Wm. C. Walker, one of the above named defendants, 50 acres of land, more or less, being part of lot of land No. 137, in the 13th district of Clayton county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale,

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
83 aug5 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. GEORGE W. ADERHOLD, "Principal," DANIEL ADERHOLD and THOMAS P. DEAN, "sureties."

I have levied upon as the property of Thomas P. Dean one of the above named defendants, lot of land No. 117, in the 8th district and 4th section of Campbell county, Georgia, containing 202½ acres of more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
81 aug5 d1aw5w tues. U. S. Marshal

Guardian's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE court of ordinary of Fulton county, I will sell, before the court house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale, the one-half undivided interest in and to a city lot in Atlanta, fronting about 40 feet on Forsyth street and running back about 140 feet, adjoining Gaskill on the north, and is a part of land lot No. 77 of the 11th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county. Sold as the property of Mary Irwin, minor, for re investment. Terms—Cash. ELIZABETH C. IRWIN, Guardian.

ATLANTA, August 4th, 1879.
68 aug5d1aw4w

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address
DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR September, 1879.—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in September, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Four acres of land, more or less, being part of land lot No. 113 in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Ga., bounded as follows: On the south by Mason and Turner's ferry-road, on the east by Wesley Elliott, on the north by Dr. Lowe and west by William Willmouth. Levied on as the property of D. Y. Elliott, known as "Uel Elliott"; the property is also known as a part of his mother's (Elliott's) estate; to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice court 469th district, G. M., in favor of H. H. Embry vs D. Y. Elliott. Fi. fa. transferred to Samuel L. Mosely. Levy made and handed me by G. A. Cooper, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot of land in Fulton county, near the line of the city of Atlanta, known as the old Macedonian church lot, bounded as follows: On the east, by Seago property, on the north by Tumlin street, on the west by State street, and the south by Jerry Jones's property. Levied on as the property of Giles Moore, one of the defendants in execution to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice court, 469th district, G. M., in favor of George Harris vs. Hamp Smith, Sam Blain and Giles Moore, trustees of the old Macedonian church. Property pointed out by Giles Moore. Levy made by H. E. Jones, L. C., and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place, one steam trade engine No. 129. Levied on as the property of R. R. Payne, for the purchase money, to satisfy two (2) fi. fas., issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of G. A. Barnard vs. R. R. Payne and O. F. Owen, security, etc.

Also, at the same time and place a lot and the improvements thereon in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta fronting on Irwin, Houston and Jackson streets, being part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and a half acres of land more or less. Levied on as the property of W. C. Lawshe to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of C. B. Bean & Co., for use vs. William C. Lawshe. Tenant in possession notified.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Walton and Forsyth streets, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 75 feet, more or less, on Walton street and running back towards DeGive's opera house the same width one hundred feet, more or less, being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of Fulton county, and the property in possession of said trustees, (defendants) heretofore used as an orphan's school, sustained by the Georgia state lottery. Levied on as the property of defendants, to satisfy ten (10) justice court fi. fas. 1234th district, G. M., in favor of Mrs. H. M. Colquitt and other vs. Mrs. W. T. Wilson, Sarah Doles, Phebe Pember, and Charles D. Pearson as trustees of the Georgia state lottery. Property pointed out in fi. fa. Levy made November 28th, 1877, by J D. Fagan, L. C.

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, city lots and tracts of lands lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, to-wit: a city lot known as block No. 15, of original land lot No. 46, surrounded by Irwin, Jackson, old Wheat and Rolling Mill streets, containing ten acres more or less, except 70 feet on the corner of Irwin and Rolling Mill streets, being the northeast corner on which St. John's Methodist church is situated. Also, a city lot known as the east half of block No. 14, of original land lot No. 46, surrounded by Irwin and Jackson streets, and old Wheat street and DeGive's lot, except 75x200 feet, before sold to W. C. Lawshe, now occupied by Miss Bird, and a small strip on the southwest corner heretofore deeded to L. DeGive, his fence being the line. The above two city lots are in the city of Atlanta, and contain 15 acres more or less, less the reservations above set forth. Also, a city lot on Collins street, described as follows: commencing at Mrs. Mary D. Robinson's lot, 100 feet from the northeast corner of Currier and Collins streets, and running north on Collins street 95 feet, more or less, to J. D. Fagan's line of lot; thence east 100 feet, more or less, to the rear of Fagan's lot; thence north 100 feet to J. T. Grant's lot; thence east 500 feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street 278 feet, more or less, to Currier street; thence west along Currier street 225 feet, more or less, to Sallie Waller's lot; thence north 125 feet, more or less, thence west 50 feet, more or less, alongside of Sallie Waller's lot; thence south along Sallie Waller's lot to Currier street; thence west 200 feet to Mrs. Robinson's lot; thence north along Mrs. Robinson's lot 100 feet; thence west along Mrs. Robinson's lot 125 feet to Collins street, known as the Variety vineyard and orchard place of John R. Wallace, being part of lot of land No. 50 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, and containing four acres more or less, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; also 18¼ acres off of the southern part of the 30 acres heretofore, to-wit: On the 10th day of March, 1863, deeded by Bazaleel Langford to John R. Wallace, being part of original land lot No. 20 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county. The part of said land hereby conveyed being all the 30 acres conveyed by said Langford except 12¼ acres mortgaged to one A. E. Ware; also 10 acres of original land lot No. 106 on the east side of Peachtree road, commencing 30 feet from the southwest corner of the "Orphan House lot" on the Peachtree road, running back to the lands of the Fulton Loan and Building association, thence west along the lands of Turner Goldsmith to the Peachtree road, and thence along Peachtree road to the commencement point, located opposite Jack Smith's residence lot; also, 68 3-10 acres of original land lot No. 16, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, known as the Wallace Scuppernong Vineyard place, and lands surrounding, and more fully described in a deed made by B. H. Thrasher and J. Ormond to said Wallace on the 20th of February, 1873, and recorded April 15, 1873, book T, folio 269, in clerk's office, Fulton superior court—all described in a certain deed of mortgage executed by John R. Wallace to the Georgia Banking and Trust company, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1875. All levied on as the property of John R. Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of the Georgia Banking and Trust company vs. John R. Wallace. Property pointed out in fi. fa. this 4th of August, 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, a house and lot in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, being a part of land lot 77, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., situated on the corner of Venable and Pine streets, adjoining Watley and Thomas, containing one-half acre, being the lot on which W. H. Redden now lives. Levied on as the property of W. H. Redden, to satisfy three justice court fi. fas. from 1234 district G. M., in favor of Fuller & Doolittle vs. W. H. Redden. Property pointed out by plaintiffs. Levy made by J. D. Fagan, L. C., and handed me.

Also at the same time and place, a house and lot, in the city of Atlanta, on corner of Pryor and Garnett streets, and running back to Loyd street, adjoining Bishop Beckwith on the north, and fronting Garnett street on the south, containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. R. E. Chisolm, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Georgia, in favor of R. S. Dashiel vs. Willis P. Chisolm and Mrs. R. E. Chisolm.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
aug5 d1w4w

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. JACOB S COLE and JAMES D. SUMMERS.

I have levied upon as the property of Jacob S. Cole, one of the above named defendants, 120 acres of land, more or less, being parts of lots of land Nos. 951, 952 and 956, in the 19th district and 3d section of Paulding county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS.
82 aug5 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. LYMAN H. BLALOCK, JOHN S. BLALOCK and JOHN E. SHUTTLES.

I have levied upon as the property of John S. Blalock, one of the above named defendants, 202 acres of land, more or less, being part of land lot No. 163, in the 8th district of Meriwether county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
77aug5 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE HONORABLE court of ordinary of Fulton county, I will sell, before the court house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale, two small city lots, being numbers 18 and 20, of the "Solomon subdivision of the Frasier Hill property," of land lot No. 53 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, fronting each forty-five feet on Clarke street, and running back south one hundred feet. Sold as the property of Samuel Mosley, colored, late of said county deceased, for the benefit of creditors. Terms—Cash.

THORNTON WATKINS, Administrator.
ATLANTA, GA., August 4th, 1879.
99 aug5d1aw4w

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR October, 1879. Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia on the first Tuesday in October, 1879, within the legal hours of sale the following property to-wit:

1 Quarto medium Universal Press; 79 lbs. Small Pica, 10, 3, B; 83 lbs Brevier, 12, 2, E; 1 Font Small Pica, Clar.; 1 Font Pica Antique, 5 pounds; 1 Font Pica Antique Condenced, 2 pounds; 1 Font Great Primer Concensed Title, · pounds; 1 Font Brevier Condensed Title, 3 pounds; 1 Font Long Primer Gothic Condensed, 5 pounds; 1 Font Pica French Clarendon Extra Condensed; 1 Font Tit. Brevier Doric; 15 pounds 6 to Pica Leads; 10 pounds Nonpareil slugs; 1 Font Pica Spaces and Quads; 1 Font Long Primer Spaces and Quads; 6 Column Rules 110, 10 in face; 2 Column Rules 110, 8-8 in face; 4 Head Rules 13½ in face 25 Advertisement Rules 1-5, 22 ems Brevier; 6 Brass Column Rules 174; 10 Brass Dashes No. 11; 10 Dashes Rule 105; 1 Mallet and Planer; 1 Lye Brush; 1 Spring Bodkin; 100 Box-wood Quoins; 1 Steel Shooting Stick; 3—C In. Composing Sticks; 3 Composing Rules; 1 Make up Rule; 3 Single Column Brass Galleys Lined; 2 Double Stands with Racks; 3 Pair Cases; 5 Job Cases. Levied on as the property of Perkins & Culberson, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Allison, Smith & Johnson vs. Perkins & Culberson.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff
aug5 d1aw8w.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE HONORABLE Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court-house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the usual hours of sale, the one-half undivided interest in and to the north half of city lot number three (3) in block twenty-three (23), of land lot seventy-seven (77) of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Sold as the property of the estate of Marie Anne Marion, deceased, for the purpose of division and distribution. Terms cash.

LAUR. DeGIVE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1879. Administrator.
8g aug5 d1aw4w tues

MARSHAL'S SALES FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.—Will be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the City Marshal to satisfy fi. fas. issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia:

Levied this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing half an acre, more or less, on corner of Forsyth and Brotherton streets, adjoining the property of Patillo, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of A. & I. G. Haas, to satisfy a fi. fa. for pavement put down in front of said property.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 75 by 125 feet, more or less, on Hunter and Forsyth streets, for pavement put down in front of said property. Mayor and Council vs. Clarke Howell, Jr., trustee for wife.

Also on one Novelty Printing Press, as the property of Wm. M. Carter, to satisfy a Tax fi. fa. for Registration Tax for the year 1879. Mayor and Council vs. Wm. M. Carter.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
17 aug2 d1aw4w City Marshal.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., July 27, 1879.

THERE WILL BE A LARGE LOT OF UNCLAIMED Freight, sold to pay charges on the same, by Hall & Morris, at their Auction House, on WEDNESDAY, THE 27th OF AUGUST, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. L. C. JONES,
510 july27 d1awtd tues Agent.

Supreme Court of Georgia,

CLERK'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., August 12, 1879.

IT APPEARS FROM THE DOCKETS OF THE Supreme Court of Georgia, for the September Term, 1879, that the order of the Circuits, with the number of cases from each county, and from the City Courts of Atlanta and Savannah, is as follows:

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.
Cobb 9, Fannin 1, Forsyth 2, Gilmer 1, Lumpkin 4, Pickens 1 ... 18
WESTERN CIRCUIT.
Clarke [illegible], Gwinnett 3, Hall 1, Rabun 1, Walton 2 ... 10
SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.
None.
OCONEE CIRCUIT.
Dooly 1, Laurens 1, Wilcox 1 ... 3
ALBANY CIRCUIT.
Baker 2, Calhoun 1, Decatur 5, Dougherty 13, Mitchell 3, Worth 3 ... 27
SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.
Lee 16, Macon 4, Schley 4, Sumter 19, Webster 3 ... 46
PATAULA CIRCUIT.
Early 6, Miller 1, Randolph 5, Terrell 8 ... 20
CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.
Chattahoochee 2, Harris 1, Marion 2, Muscogee 16, Talbot 5, Taylor 6 ... 32
MACON CIRCUIT.
Bibb 7, Crawford 2, Houston 14 ... 23
FLINT CIRCUIT.
Henry 3, Newton 4, Pike 7, Rockdale 2, Spalding 5, Upson 7 ... 28
COWETA CIRCUIT.
Campbell 4, Coweta 2, Heard 1, Meriwether 1, Troup 2 ... 10
ROME CIRCUIT.
Floyd 16, Polk 2, Paulding 2, Walker 1 ... 21
CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.
Bartow 2, Catoosa 1, Whitfield 5 ... 8
AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.
Burke 5, McDuffie 1, Richmond 14 ... 0
MIDDLE CIRCUIT.
Emanuel 2, Jefferson 1, Screven 1 ... 4
OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.
Baldwin 3, Greene 5, Jasper 3, Jones 2, Putnam 2, Wilkinson 2 ... 17
BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.
Camden 2, Glynn 5, Wayne 2 ... 8
EASTERN CIRCUIT.
Bryan 1, Bulloch 2, Chatham 14, Effingham 1, Liberty 2, McIntosh 1, City Court of Savannah 3 ... 23
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.
Elbert 1, Hart 2, Hancock 1, Madison 2, Oglethorpe 3, Wilkes 2 ... 11
ATLANTA CIRCUIT.
DeKalb 2, Clayton 6, Fulton 26, City Court of Atlanta 13 ... 47

☞The Telegraph and Messenger, Columbus Times, Savannah Morning News, and Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, are requested to publish this notice, once a week for two weeks, and send their bills to this office.

Z. D. HARRISON,
Clerk Supreme Court of Georgia.
262 aug12 d1aw2w wed

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, May 17, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, May 18th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:10 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	6:33 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:25 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	11:00 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	1:35 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	7:30 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:25 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:00 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:00 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	10:50 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:25 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	3:45 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	5:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	8:20 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 8:20 p. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh " " "	9:50 a m
Arrive at Jesup " " "	11:50 a m
Arrive at Blackshear " " "	2:20 p m
Arrive Dupont " " "	6:45 p m
Leave Dupont " " "	5:00 a m
Leave Blackshear " " "	9:10 a m
Leave Jesup " " "	12:20 p m
Leave McIntosh " " "	2:33 p m
Arrive at Savannah " " "	5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:15 a m
Leave Quitman at	9:37 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	11:45 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:40 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:16 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:30 p m
Leave Albany at	5:20 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:50 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:00 p m
Leave Quitman at	3:13 p m
Leave Valdosta at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	6:50 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
july22 dtf General Superintendent.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:05 noon

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN
also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH
Leaves Atlanta at ... 5:20 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH
Arrives at Atlanta ... 11:00 p m
making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.
Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday) ... 5:10 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at ... 7:23 p. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.
Leaves Kingston daily (ex'pt Sunday) at 5:30 a. m.
Arriving at Atlanta at ... 8:45 a. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application. B. W. WRENN,
may25 dtf General Passenger Agent.

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Petersburg, Virginia.

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131 aug7 d2m thur fri tues Principal.

FOOD FOR INFANTS, Etc.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Children often need simple nourishment rather than medicine, and how to afford this when the child has little power to assimilate is fully met in Ridge's Food.
43 aug13 d3t wed fri sun &wky1t

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO ROD BUILDINGS in Atlanta and vicinity with Chambers's Patent Lightning Rod and Patent Insulators The Chambers's Patent Rod has no ground connection and is indorsed and recommended by Professor J. H. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., and other prominent electricians as being constructed on principles of the latest discovery in Electrical Science and find that this Rod gives absolute protection to buildings wherever used. The same Electricians that indorse the Chambers's

PATENT LIGHTNING ROD

condemn the old style ground connection Rod and Imperfect Insulators as being positively dangerous

Reliable agents wanted in every county

J. WARLICK & SONS,
State Agents, Plumbers, Gas Fitters & Merchants,
61 and 63 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.
578 july25 d3m

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, August 17, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "advertised" and name the date.

A—A R Alexander, Mrs Julia Alexander, Jas O Allen.
B—Miss Mary Ballard, Alex Byron, Addie Bell, Geo Bryant, Miss Iola Boyd, Geo Bounkley, T A Bennett (2), Jas Burdett, J A Boyle, J T Baswell, Jennie Bond.
C—A E Choute, Mr Crockrum, M T Connell, Miss Mary Chambers, Miss Millie Colbert, Miss Francis Collier, Rev Joseph Carr, Joe Cody, Jordan Connally, Jesse Carr, Lawrence Carter.
D—Jonathan Dennis, Jas R Dunbar, J M Duroo, Albert Duncan.
E—C C Ellrod, Chancey Engraham, Elese Evans, J M Eaton.
F—Francis Frank, Jack Fountain, J B Fletcher, Jane Foster, C S & G M Findley.
G—Sarah Greer, J W Goodwin, W H Graves, Wm Gaze, Miss Laura Glenn.
H—Patsey Holmes, J Howsworth, M E Howsworth, Mr Hanford, B Howell, Anna Hornell, B A Hill, R Howard, F Huggins, Jas W Holland, Mrs Jane Haas, S B Hoffman, Jake Martfield, J B Hutchenson, Jno Hartfield, Joe Hannon, Lizzie Herly.
J—Miss Mattie Jackson, Mrs Millie Jones, M F Jenkins, Mrs Belle Johnson, J L Jett, Jerry Jones, J W Jordon.
K—J H Kerba, Mrs Jno Kennedy, W H Kerby, M A Kile.
L—Mittie Loid, Miss Anne Lyon, Rev J A Lyons, Jno Latham, Lizzie Lansdell.
M—Mrs May Mason, M B McDonald, M B McDevete, Moore Bros, Abel Miles, Jno Magsby, Jesse McCoy, Jas Montgomery, J M Mitchell, Jas McMillen, Jno McMahon, W J McGill.
N—A Nickols, Jno Nunly.
P—Mrs S C Powell, Margaret Painter, Aunty Phillips, Mrs A E Potts, Wm Pilman, Mrs Kate Paine, Wm Pace, Jas T Peacock, Jas A Pappell.
R—Henry Reynolds, Henry Reed, G J Ryckley, Sam'l Ruburge, C H Ross, Mrs Robertson.
S—Edward Shellton, Miss Mattie Sligh, Anna Smith, Maggie Smith, Miss Ann Smith, W M Smith, S C Smith, Mrs M Simmons, Andy Scott, P Victo Soto, J W Schats, J F Sikes, L E Sparks, Lucia Spencer.
T—T T Turner, Al Turner, M J Turner, Miss L M Thomson, Miss Lucy Turner.
W—A F Washburn, Mrs M Whitaker, Amos Weaden, A Weatherby, Milton Wright, Mattie Williams, Julia Williams, J M Wood, J H Wood, J F Woodlaw, Jno W Wallace, Julius Williams.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

A WORD TO INVALIDS.

"Come, Now, Let us Reason Together."

THE GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING THE use of the Holman Remedies appears to many people unaccountable, but to a thinking mind it should not be so. It is a self-evident truth that if a people are sick the blood is impure. Purify the blood, and the patient finds relief. Is it not plain to be seen that the circulation can be reached by outward applications quicker and more positively than by drugging the system with baneful poisons? If you ask a physician his opinion of the Pad, unless he is a conscientious man, he will tell you it is good for nothing. But why does the Pad cure his patients one after another, when his own experiments have utterly failed? You need not go far from your own door for abundant proof that only facts are here stated. Could the privilege of publishing the testimony of all who have been treated successfully by the Holman Remedies during the past six weeks be granted, it would more than fill the columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

Notwithstanding these facts have been sent broadcast, there are millions of men, women and children, who tenaciously adhering to an old bondage—drugs and poisons—lend only a deaf ear to every entreaty to drop the delusion and substitute this blessed boon—the Holman Pad.

The theory of a poison to cure a poison, is fallacious, and cannot be borne out in any illustration in nature. One-half the disease and misery and premature deaths in the world are traceable directly to the use of poisons in the guise of medicines.

No Medicine Taken Into the Stomach.

The one great feature of the treatment and the one which renders it precious beyond estimation, has already been spoken of, but cannot be too much enlarged upon. It is that no medicine is taken into the stomach.

NEW METHOD.

This method, comparatively new to many of curing disease by absorption, rather than by drugging the stomach with nostrums, is a principle so well understood in England that a committee appointed by the Royal Medical society to investigate the hypodermic method of administering medicine, reported as follows: "We may safely take, as a broad guide in practice, the rule that the physiological activity of nearly every substance which can be used is three if not four times greater when it is given by the skin than when it is swallowed.

Endorsed by Thousands.

The Holman Pad has stood the severest and most thorough tests for years. It has a world-wide reputation, established through its wonderful efficacy in all ailments that have their origin in a torpid liver or diseased stomach.

It has been endorsed by tens of thousands of earnest, intelligent witnesses, who will tell you that the Holman Pad is the cheapest, the pleasantest, the surest and the most satisfactory cure and preventive and thorough liver and system regulator yet discovered.

And why? The Pad is worn where there is but a slight partition (the skin) between the internal organs and the outward world. There is no difficulty in treating diseases promptly and effectually by this method, with the remarkable combinations found in the Holman Pad.

Sufficient evidence, equally convincing, can be given to fill an entire newspaper, but the afflicted people of the south, as well as thousands throughout the north, are wearing the Holman Pad and giving it such unqualified indorsement as a remedy for all diseases except consumption—which it relieves, but does not cure—that the time has almost arrived when this natural and effective remedy will be used by every family in Europe and America.

FROM DR. LOVICK PIERCE,
Father of Bishop Pierce, who is known all over the United States.

MACON, GA., June 18, 1877.

Holman Liver Pad Co: GENTLEMEN—I put on the pad two weeks ago to-night, and can say now that I am fully persuaded of its just claim to all its converts have said in its favor. How the future will be I am unable to say. For the first five days the effect was so decided as to make me doubt my own experience. I suppose I have opened a market for a half dozen more to-day just for my opinion. I think my pad is working wonderfully, considering I am in my ninety-third year and my derangement of ten years hold on me.

Respectfully yours,
LOVICK PIERCE.

RICHMOND, VA.
I would not be without my pad for $50.
—— HANCOCK.

If I could not replace my pad I would not take $1,000 for it. W. H. PARISH.
Supt. Richmond, (Va.) Cedar Works.

We have tried the Holman Pad with most thorough and beneficial results, and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it
Wm. P. McKenna, Savannah.
D. E. Retrez, Savannah.
Paul Decker, Savannah.
E. H. Nichols, Savannah.
Dr. R. A. Ried, South Carolina.
Mrs. E. A. Bolger, South Carolina.
Captain Kirby, South Carolina.
T. S. King, Charleston.
James M. Wilson, Charleston.
O. M. Terry, Charleston.
F. F. McManus, Charleston.
Geo. H. Ingraham, Charleston.
General A. Austell, Atlanta, Ga.
Judge James Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. J. C. Freeman, Atlanta, Ga.
Judge Wm. Ezzard, Col. G. W. Adair, Judge R Maddox, Col. N. C. Barnett, James B. Low all of Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. E. W. Alfriend, Albany, Ga.
Dr. J. C. Harris, Columbus, Ga.
Dr. Crossley, Troy, Ala.
Hon. David J. Bailey, Col. Peck, Griffin, Ga.
Col. Dozier, Augusta.
Col. H. B. Troutman, Macon, Ga.
Dr. Blue, Union Springs, Ga.
Merritt Rosson, Lore's Creek, N. C.
Henry Harris, Falkland N. C.
C. Kline, Kline's Cross Roads, Va.

More than 1,000,000 cases treated successfully during the past year. With an office in every principal city in the world, it has effected more cures, made warmer friends, and grown faster in favor than all the world's treatments combined.

All consultations are free, and all who are suffering in any way are invited to call or write and get the fullest particulars of this wonderful principle—the cure of disease by absorption.

Send for catalogue containing hundreds of indorsements from celebrated people and physicians. Sent free upon application.

RETAIL PRICES.

Regular Pad—$2: incipient diseases, first stages chills and fever, etc.
Special Pad—$3: Chronic Liver and Stomach disorders and Malaria.
Spleen Belt—$5; Enlarged Spleen and Liver and Chill Cake.
Infant Pad—$1.50; Preventive and cure of Cholera Infantum and summer complaints.
Body Plasters—50c.; Auxiliaries for Nervousness and Circulative Troubles, throwing off obstructions and removing pains.
Foot Plaster, pair 50c.
Absorption Salt—1 Auxiliary for Colds, Sick Headaches, Numbness of Extremities. Box, 25c; 6 boxes, $1.25, etc.

Pads and plasters sent by mail, on receipt of price, free of charge. Salt is sent by express at the expense of purchaser.

Separate room for ladies in charge of a lady.

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aug10-sun&wed-tilllst-sep.

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Full information pertaining to almost everything of importance in Georgia. LIST, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS of over 20,000 Planters, Record State and County Governments, Officers of all Courts, and times and places of meeting, Description of every town and hamlet in the State, population, business interests, List of Business and Professional Men, Newly Revised Map, etc. Will be issued late in July. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.00. Address
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NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS,
600 apr23 dtf Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE,
NEAR DEPOT,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
House thoroughly renovated, beds clean, and Table as good as the best. Terms: $2.00 per day; $7.00 per week, and special rates for longer time or for families. W. B. WHITMIRE,
586 july31 dtf Proprietor.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.........PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

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Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

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170 aug10,1878 d12m

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424 nov22,1878 d1y

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Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

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SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
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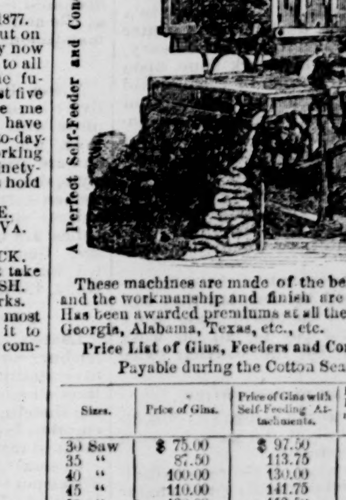
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Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

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381 may18 d3m

WHEN ANY MAN
feels sick with
COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness,
AND YET
Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him,
Then is the time to take
Mott's Pills.
These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver; and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and
Restoring to Health,
when all other remedies fail.
Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.
As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
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The Brown Cotton Gin.
Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.



A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.60
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	211.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. Special terms to cash purchasers. Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Georgia, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & CO., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address
BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.,
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$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., on it.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 8 Kimball House.
apr10 d&w tf aug17

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Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
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STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
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279 march19, 1879 d&m

FLATTERING TESTIMONY
DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for
RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE
as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
800 july1 d4m Druggists.

PITTMAN'S POINTS.

WHEREIN HE ELUCIDATES THINGS.

Consideration of Mr. Hulsey's Bill to Work the Convicts in the City—The Bad Morals and the Bad Policy of Such a Step Set Forth in Eloquent Terms.

The subject of good, well-kept public roads is one that should interest every community, and especially the people of a county like ours that embosoms a growing metropolis like Atlanta. At present, and for some years past, we have been enabled, through the good judgment and wise management of our ordinary, Judge Daniel Pittman, to boast of the best county roads, maintained for less money, of any county in the state. This result has been achieved through the agency of an excellent utilization of convict labor, devised and put into operation by Judge Pittman.

Noticing, however, that a bill had passed the house of representatives under the guidance of Representative Hulsey, which proposes some very important changes in the road law now applying in this county, a reporter visited Judge Pittman to learn his views concerning the measure.

The judge turned from the perusal of somebody's speech on the currency, which had evidently struck him as sound doctrine, and in his best humor (for he is always good humored, when you agree with him on finance), consented to undergo the operation of an interview.

THE BILL IS OBJECTIONABLE.

"What do you think of that bill to change the mode and manner of working the county chain-gang on the public roads?" asked the pointed man with the pointed pencil.

"The bill," replied the judge, "is highly objectionable. The mayor and the committee who propose the change, as well as Mr. Hulsey, who introduced the bill, certainly have not given the matter any serious consideration, or they would readily have perceived that the proposed change, if effected, will work seriously against the best interest of the city, almost entirely do away with the efficiency of the chain-gang, and is otherwise obnoxious. In the first place, it would be repugnant to polite society to see chained men and women working in our populous streets, in front of the passenger depot and near our principal hotels and stores. For that reason alone the present law should not be changed. But there are other and graver reasons against any deviation from the present system. Punishment for crime should be made as private as possible, and not paraded upon the public streets. The penalty inflicted loses its terrors if made too public, for the reason that the ignorant and vicious soon begin to look upon it not as a punishment for crime, but as a kind of reward for vice, and become totally indifferent to it. Besides, it is a dangerous thing to familiarize the public with vice: for"—and here the judge looked very solemn.

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
> As to be hated needs but to be seen;
> Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure—then pity—then embrace."

A DANGEROUS BUSINESS.

"Just so! That is one good reason; now, give us another?"

"Well, it would be very dangerous for our citizens, men, women and children, to have the convicts working upon our populous streets, for, if one endeavors to escape, the guard might wound or kill some innocent passer-by in trying to capture or control the refractory convict. There are many desperate characters among them. You remember what occurred out here on McDonough street, near this very city hall, not many years ago, when the chain-gang was at work there. A convict tried to effect his escape and ran off down McDonough street and was fired at by one of the guards. A lady passing on the sidewalk was so terrified by the scene that serious consequences resulted from her fright. How much more dangerous and offensive then would it be to our wives and daughters and to strangers in our midst, on such streets as Whitehall, Peachtree, Pryor, Alabama, Wall, etc., which are daily thronged with our citizens and visitors?"

THE BAD POLICY OF IT.

"Well, do you remember any other consideration against the measure?"

"Yes, and one great one. It is that there are numerous mechanics and laborers now out of employment who are able and willing to do the work required in the center of the city at low wages these hard times. Some of these men, indeed, most of them, are tax-payers in some shape, and the expense of giving them employment on these populous thoroughfares would be little if any more than keeping and maintaining the chain-gang. Such men deserve some consideration from the city. It is bad policy and dangerous to the peace of society, besides being exceedingly unjust and improper to bring convict labor in conflict with free labor, and all the more so because it is in a populous city."

A GREAT COMMERCIAL HELP.

"Now, another question—what does the city get for the proportion of convicts she furnishes—the big end of the gang, in fact?"

"She gets nearly, if not all the advantages of the work they do. But, first, let me say that the system under which the county chain-gang is at present worked, is the best that could possibly be devised for the best interest of the city. Under the law, as it now stands, through an amendment introduced and carried through the legislature by Captain E. P. Howell, the chain-gang convicts are allowed to work one half a mile within the city limits, and when laboring on the outside they are on all the great arteries of trade that lead into Atlanta. It is a very difficult matter at best to keep the public roads of this county in a passable condition during the winter months when the travel to Atlanta is heavy, and were it not for the work done upon them by the convicts some of them would be almost impassable, and a great deal of trade which Atlanta now gets from adjoining counties would be diverged to towns along the line of railroads and completely lost to us. As it is, under the present system, the convicts are worked much the greater portion of the time within the city limits, or in the immediate vicinity."

"You really think we would lose trade by the change?"

"I say if the merchants of Atlanta consent to see this bill become law they will lose more money by the loss of trade in six months than would pay for all the work done in the city by the convicts twice over."

DIVIDING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"How would it work practically—this dividing of the control of the gang between the city and the county?"

"Why, just this way. If the responsibility of managing and controlling the chain-gang is divided between the county and city authorities, as is proposed by Mr. Hulsey's bill, the institution will at once lose its efficiency. It should remain under one management; the mules, carts, tools and other equipments belong to the county and should be subject to the control of but one authority, otherwise confusion, bad discipline and inefficiency is sure to result. The city court is purely a state court, the expenses of which are paid in toto by the county of Fulton. For these and other reasons which could be given, the county chain-gang should remain as at present—controlled by the county, expenses paid by the county and worked by the county authorities. The city, as well as other parts of the county, gets the benefit of the institution; therefore full justice is already done to the city."

THE PRESENT SYSTEM APPROVED.

"Well, now, how does the present system work? How is it with the roads and bridges and the work that is done generally?"

"Oh, those are matters so fully directed by myself and my own judgment that modesty would forbid me from fully discussing. They speak for themselves, and I have heard of but little complaint except in a few instances from some disappointed or envious person, or from some one who did not understand the law or had some axe that he could not get ground. I am satisfied that the mass of our people are pleased with the present management. I have faithful, efficient and prompt employes in charge of the chain-gang and alms house, and both of those institutions are managed on an efficient and economical plan."

ABOUT THAT BOARD.

"By the way, judge, what about this proposed board of commissioners—what do you think of it?"

"I am confident that the people of this county do not desire it. They do not wish any more courts or officers to puzzle and mystify. They are acquainted with the present system, and know where to go upon county business. My individual views are, if such a board is created, it ought to be in connection with the ordinary's office so as to simplify public matters. I also believe that the system, if adopted at all, ought to be made uniform throughout the state. Four commissioners should be elected in every county at the same time the ordinary is elected, to act with him in purely county matters. They should be elected by the people and hold their office for four years, and should be required to meet with the ordinary, say the first Wednesday in every month. This is the uniform plan in Alabama, and it works well. The probate judge is chairman of the board and all the records are kept in his office. It is simple and does not necessitate a multiplicity of offices."

The judge further discussed the matter, and said he did not care about the board so far as he was officially concerned as to the duties and responsibilities. He had heard very little approval of the proposition, but very decided opposition to it. He said he did not know of the when and where the people of the county had been consulted about it.

The reporter made a movement to retire when the judge broke out:

"Say, don't you think old John Sherman's schemes on finance has brought about all the depression in the country?"

The reporter admitted that he was happy to say they had exercised a powerful depression of the price of watermelons. And then he wandered innocently out into the big road.

FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES O'ER.

An Interesting Occasion at White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 15.—General J. R. Chalmers, of Mississippi, addressed a large crowd gathered at the meeting of the Southern historical society here to-day. General W. H. F. Lee called the meeting to order; General D. H. Maury presided, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, opened the meeting with prayer. General Maury made a brief statement of the origin and history of the society which has gathered in its office in Richmond invaluable material for the true history of the war, and which is publishing a monthly magazine that is recognized both in this country and Europe as the highest historical authority. The speaker then introduced General Chalmers, the gallant soldier who rode with Forrest in the days of war and who now efficiently serves his country and state in the councils of the nation. General Chalmers then delivered an able and eloquent address on "Forest and his companions" which elicited frequent rounds of applause and is regarded as a valuable contribution to the history of the late war.

Among prominent ex-confederates present were noticed Generals Toombs, Lawton, Alexander and Gilmer, of Georgia, Maury, Lee, Tilly, Field and Grains, of Virginia, ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, Governor Mathews, of West Virginia, Bishop Atkins, of North Carolina, Rev. Dr. Irvine, of Georgia, Hoge, of Virginia, George B. Taylor, of Rome, Italy, and a large number of others.

Jefferson Davis's Windfall.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I have just been shown a letter from Edgar Howard Farrar dated New Orleans, August 4, 1879, in which, after constituting himself the champion of Jefferson Davis—for Mrs. Dorsey needs none—he attacks my information in regard to Mrs. Dorsey in the Sun of July 27.

No one ever dreamt of charging Mrs. Dorsey with insanity, nor has one word ever been uttered against her in any way, shape, or form. If she was under undue influence that was her misfortune, not her crime. It is certainly fair to suppose that the parent who raised Mrs. Dorsey should know something of her. If Mr. Farrar ever knew her in girlhood I am totally ignorant of it. She never knew or saw Mr. Davis prior to leaving my house—a married woman. If her property is of such trifling value, why don't the parties in dispute return it to her brothers and sisters? If Mrs. Dorsey ever made provision for her relatives they are not aware of it; and my son received nothing, but he left her under such promise from her. A portion of her property came from myself, independent of the bounty of her husband. It is certainly nothing new that a matter of this sort should be in litigation in the courts of Louisiana. One very celebrated case has lasted half a century; another was the Franklin case, and doubtless there have been others. If her husband left portions to his relations it is a pity that this example was not followed. It does not necessarily follow that lawyers who take contingent fees are monsters, for very many do so; such was the position of several in the Gaines case. If my statements are so senile I wonder that he noticed them.

It is difficult to see how Mr. Farrar could know whether any influence was or was not exercised upon Mrs. Dorsey in regard to her will, when he did not live near there, and could know nothing about it. The assertion that the heirs are governed solely by greed and hate I believe to be false, malicious and infamous. Blood is thicker than water, and the heirs of a person are the ones entitled to her property, unless it has been legally given to others; and there certainly can be no impropriety in their ascertaining if that is the case, for this is their right; and the beneficiaries should be the first to court investigation. Especially is this so when the kin of the testatrix are left penniless—one past the prime of life, eking out a living for himself and family by editing a newspaper; another a widow, supporting herself and child as a clerk in a post office; and a third keeping a cigar stand, after wasting two years of his life upon non-fulfilled promises. If this appears proper to Mr. Farrar, very few will agree with him.

My communication of July 27 I confirm in all and every respect. I was asked for the genealogy of this family, which I gave. I made no reflections upon Mrs. Dorsey, whom I never will believe was other than a pure woman; nor, as a matter of courtesy, upon Mr. Davis, who was my enemy during the war. In the issue of the suit I have no interest of any kind or description. If Mr. Farrar had discussed the matter in a proper manner I should have followed his example. But as he has resorted to personalities and the use of epithets in charging me with dishonest motives, I denounce his conduct as vile and his assertions against myself as mendacious. C. G. DAHLGREN.

Attention, Beaux.

Misses Pearl and Ruby, two lovely and lively brunettes, who are visiting Madison, unite with their two friends Lillie and Rose, who, by the way, live in Madison, and are greatly admired for their blonde style, desires an unlimited number of gentlemen correspondents to while away the tedious summer hours. The four young ladies are eighteen and nineteen years of age. Gentlemen over twenty-five are solicited for correspondents. Address, Pearl, Ruby, Lillie or Rose.

A Scheme of Colonization.

LONDON, August 13.—The Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports, that in order to colonize the central Osian provinces, Russia has promised all her subjects residing therein, unlimited land grants and exemption from military service and the payment of taxes.

General Kauffman will not return to Turkistan as governor-general. Prince Dondonkoff Korsakoff will probably succeed him in that position.

Saratoga's Triumph.

LONDON, August 13.—Nine horses ran in the race for the Runymede plate to-day. John Nightingale's colt, First Choice, was the favorite, but the duke of Hamilton's American bred bay filly, "Saratoga," won by a head; Merle, 2d; Janeyre, filly, 3d.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, wants a union depot.

THE cotton crop of Arkansas was never more promising.

VICKSBURG is soon to have a street railway. Work has already been started on it.

THE population of Texas is now estimated at 1,925,496.

THE cotton crop of Elmore county, Ala., is said to be the most promising for many years past.

THE State Sunday-school convention of South Carolina meets at Spartanburg on the 19th inst.

THE apple trees are blooming for the second time in Wilmington, N. C.

THE distance from Atlanta to New York by the Air-Line railroad is 893 miles.

THE estimate of the increase of the consumption of beer in Charlotte is at the rate of twenty-five per cent a year.

THE Whiting Rifles, of Wilmington, N. C., will excurt to New York during the latter part of August.

THE sea island cotton crop of South Carolina is very promising, although about three weeks behind last year's crop.

A MT. OLIVET, Ky., man has a duck with a horn two inches in length growing out of the top of its head.

AT the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Sunday, there were 1,300 people seated at dinner at one time, and there were a hundred or so outside.

THERE are 150 acres of land around Chattanooga within a radius of five miles, entirely devoted to grape culture. The crop this season will amount to 200,000 pounds.

A WILMINGTON lady, on a $10 bet, put her baby, the first of the family, in a wheelbarrow and rolled it down town to her husband's store, a distance of four blocks.

SIX railroads tap the Air-Line between Charlotte and Atlanta, and another is about to be built. There are also seven summer resorts on the line of the road, all of which are well patronized.

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle says: The peach supply in our market increases daily. Many persons are canning, and, contrary to former expectations, quantities of them will be saved, preserved, etc., in this locality.

THE farmers around Knoxville, Tenn. are making active preparations for an extensive wheat crop. They have already, many of them, proceeded to break up their ground preparatory to sowing their wheat.

A CANADIAN WAR.

The Irish and French-Canadian Ship Laborers Mutually Disagree.

QUEBEC, August 15.—A terrible free fight occurred to-day in the lower town, near Allen, Roe & Co.'s wharf, between about 3,000 French-Canadian ship laborers and a somewhat smaller number of Irish Catholic ship laborers. The former were defeated with a reported loss of five killed and many wounded.

A knot of men are congregated all along Champlain street talking over the events of the morning. They express themselves determined to keep union Canadian men out of the street, and to have two canons in position at Kinchiller's wharf, and one at Martin's. They are all around, with revolvers, boat-hooks and axes but are quiet and respectful when addressed. Here and there on the sidewalks, marks of blood show where some one has been wounded. Before being repulsed at Allens, the French-Canadian men were warned by Chief Trudel, of the water police, against advancing further; but instead of his advice being accepted, he was set upon and narrowly escaped a beating. About five minutes later they were in hot retreat, turning at times to fire upon their pursuers. How it happened that more were not killed is a marvel to every one; but so far only one death has been positively ascertained. About a dozen men have been seriously wounded.

After being repulsed on their way to the cove the procession went around to cape Blanc, where they sacked houses inhabited by Irish. Many hardware stores have been entered by the mob and arms taken. All the shops in the lower town and on Mountain hill are closed. More trouble is anticipated to-night. The utmost determination is manifested in Champlain not to allow the Canadians to enter, as they are asserted to be bent on bloodshed and robbery. The difficulty has now assumed the appearance of a war of races, and where it will stop is a matter of grave uncertainty.

A meeting of the French-Canadians was held in Jacques Cartier Market hall this afternoon, after which they repaired to the plains, where they and their friends assembled in large numbers. When they were able to number 1,800 men, armed with rifles, shot-guns and revolvers, a rush was made for the city, and the principal streets of the St. Louis suburbs were profaned by the mob, which rushed through them firing shots and howling most discreditably. It is not known that anyone was hurt. The Irishmen of the coves are said to be in motion now and the crowd is dispersing. The volunteers will be ordered out and bloody work may be expected before morning.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The postoffice department is advised by its special agents in Texas that the Fort Worth gang of highway mail robbers, seven or eight in number, have all been tried and convicted.

Mrs. Wm. Sprague remained at Canonchet last night, a kinsman from Ohio being one of the friends in the house; but the position was exceedingly uncomfortable to all parties. Mr. Sprague declares that he will have the children at all hazards, and forbids the servants to obey any of his wife's orders without consulting him. Mrs. Sprague is reported to be greatly prostrated by the events of the past few days; also, by the cruel reports of the newspapers and by apprehensions for her children.

DETROIT, August 15.—There were ten buildings destroyed by fire this morning on Machine avenue just outside of the city limits. Loss $50,000.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The national board of health this evening received information from their commissioner at Havana that the American barks Devalin, Ella and J. T. Stoker, the brig Harry Birden and the schooner White Wing are infected and will soon leave that port for the United States.

CAIRO, August 15.—Vice president Billings, and Doctors Plunkett, of Tenn., Thompson, of Kentucky, Pauch, of Illinois and others are here, and Dr. Mitchell, of Memphis, and others are expected to arrive in time to attend the meeting of the national board of health this evening. A telegram received to-day by Dr. Pauch, says the physicians of Meyersville, Miss., reports the existence of yellow fever there.

The following gentlemen spent the day at the hospital quarantine boat below Cairo in consultation on the public health matter: Drs. Billings, Bemis, Mitchell and Johnson, of the national board of health; Drs. Plunkett, Thompson and Pauch, of the sanitary council and warden of the Illinois state board of health; Messrs. Francis and Heath, health commissioners of St. Louis, and Langstaff, president of the Memphis Howard association; Drs. Hornel and Duval, of the Arkansas state board of health, and Dr. Gorber, of the Hickman, Ky., board of health. Messrs. Holliday and Smith, members of the Cairo board of health, and Drs. Duning, Gordon and Fisher also accompanied the party.

Yellow fever is reported at Meyersville, Miss., and it is said that the place was infected by a box packed at Memphis during the epidemic last year. The inspector of the national board has been sent there, as the place has no railroad or telegraphic communication, and as all boats now avoid it.

The proper limitation of infection by the removal of the evil is extremely difficult. It is decided to continue perfecting the system of isolation of Memphis under the rules of the national board of health which have already given such good results; to use every possible means to induce the negroes, who now constitute the main source of danger in Memphis, to move into camps, and thus deprive the fever of material; to secure the isolation of infected houses and blocks in the district; and to effect this by combining as far as possible the resources of the local, state and national boards with those of Howard association, and of taxing district and country authorities, and thus limit the spread of the disease. The national board of health will meet in Washington on the first of next week. It has been arranged to send a reserve supply of tents, disinfectants, etc. to Cairo, and to another point further south, to meet emergencies. It will give substantial aid at once to the state boards of health of Arkansas and Kentucky, to the health authorities of St. Louis in case assistance is needed at the latter place. There was entire unanimity of feeling among those present, and they say the results of the policy decided on will be of the greatest value not only to the places now affected, but to the entire Mississippi valley.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 15.—The steam yacht Governor's Island, from New York to Charleston, has been towed into this point. She will repair damages and proceed.

CLEVELAND, August 15.—Robert Collins, John Upl, Michael Kelly, Thomas Burns, and another man, whose name is unknown, were drowned near Rocky river about noon to-day by the upsetting of a boat.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—A construction train on the new Keokuk and St. Louis railroad was thrown from the track yesterday by running over a cow near Louisiana, Mo. Nicholas Dubois, chief engineer of the road, was instantly killed. Conductor Thomas Carroll had both legs broken, and several men belonging to the train, including James Brady, superintendent of the bridges, were badly hurt.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Standard says: "The New Austrian ministry is a coalition, in which every party is represented except the once powerful German constitutionalist. Baron Julius Von Herst, minister of justice and public worship, is a protectionist, and Herr Falker Hayn, minister of agriculture, a clerical. The presence of the latter in the ministry is considered as an indication that Count Andrassy will leave his office forever, not even excepting the Hungarian premiership."

The special Constantinople correspondent of the Cologne Masetta telegraphs as follows: The sultan's advisers are utterly infatuated. They still believe that Turkey is able to oppose Europe. The discontent of the people throughout the empire is increasing. The stagnation of trade and the dreadful closeness of the necessities of life have embittered the whole people. Their anger is directed in the first place against the sultan, and his dethronement has been the leading topic for weeks in places of resort in Stamboul and Scutori.

Since the report that Murad has recovered his reason, nine-tenths of the population look to his return as a remedy for the present evils. It is true that Murad has recovered his reason, but he has contracted habits of drunkenness. Persons who are well acquainted with the feeling of the people think that if the difficulties are further temporized with, matters will come to a serious crisis.

The Steamer Jeannette.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Herald has received information that the Arctic expedition steamer Jeannette had reached the port of Illuluck, Oonalask island, August 2d, and was to sail on the 6th for St. Michael's.

An Advance.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—The advance of 5 cents per hundred pounds on eastern railroad freights goes into effect on the 25th instant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO REMEMBER, during the hot weather, that PORTER SPRINGS is near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains; that its altitude is about 3,000 feet; that Blankets are needed every night during the summer: that its water always cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Kidneys: that the mineral water is tonic and the mountain air is tonic: that the Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Billiard Tables, Ten-Pin Alley are all FREE; that Porter Springs is the ONLY PLACE in Northeast Georgia employing a fine Brass Band and Orchestra; that the House is kept as well as any in Georgia, and that with all these advantages Board is only thirty dollars per month. J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.
457 july23 d10d

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

(2 miles East Gainesville P. O., Hall county, Ga.)

BOARD REDUCED.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH; Seven Dollars per week. Children and Servants Fifteen Dollars per month.
505 july26 d4w EDW. W. HOLLAND.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel, keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga. A fine carriage drive takes the tourist to the top, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." To the east, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Mission Ridge, with its line of redoubts and fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery lying in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. During the hot sultry months the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "This Palace Hotel," Tickets will be sold by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two week's board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $21.00; including four week's board at Stanton House, for $34.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week.

By strict personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address
GOODNOW & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.
405 july20 d1m

Board in Nacoochee Valley.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE of the Hotel at this place, and is prepared to furnish a pleasant home, with good board, to those who desire to escape the oppressive heat of summer.

This beautiful valley, surrounded by spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and having an altitude of nearly seventeen hundred feet and a cool and bracing mountain atmosphere, is unsurpassed in its attractions as a

SUMMER RESORT.

She refers by permission to C. L. Williams, Esq., and Captain J. H. Nichols, Nacoochee: Dr. Geo. Little, Atlanta, and Dr. H. L. Battle, Wadley, Ga. For terms and further information address
Mrs. LIZZIE G. JOHNSON, Nacoochee, Ga.
216 june15 d2m sun tues thur

PIEDMONT HOTEL,

Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suit or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.

Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rates for more than a week for families.
405 june25 d2m J. S. SCHELL, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

A Grand Masquerade Ball will be given at

Catoosa Springs,

—ON—

Wednesday Evening, August 20, 1879.

Professor J. S. NICHOLS will act as Master of Ceremonies.

One Hundred Handsome Costumes,

Dominoes, and Masks of all designs, will be at the Springs for rent.

Fare for the Round Trip, including Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and One Weeks' Board,

TEN DOLLARS.

Ample accommodation for one hundred more visitors. If a party of ten or more desire to leave Atlanta Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m. arriving at Dalton at 6:50 p. m. for supper, at Catoosa at 7:15 p. m., returning next evening at 11 p. m., tickets will be sold them, including Railroad fare, Stage fare and Board for $5 each person.
B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent, W. & A. R. R.
255 aug13 d1w

WORM OIL.

SMITH'S WORM OIL



ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by Dr. E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price, 25 cents.
71 mar5 d6m wed sun june24 w6m

DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 d6m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th, 5:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	3 25 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 25 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. [Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Lucy Hinton Tobacco.

USE THE GENUINE.

RETAILERS WILL FIND THIS TOBACCO to be the most popular Card they can use in their business, as it is better known than any brand in the South.

It is Always the Same.

It never fails to please. It pays a good profit to the seller, and the buyer gets his money's worth. Sample plugs furnished on application. Dealers supplied by
TINSLEY, BRO. & CO., State Agents, MACON, GEORGIA.
238 aug12 d1m

EDUCATIONAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Atlanta College

—OF—

Literature, Science and Art, for the Higher Education of Young Ladies.

WILL OPEN, WITH A COMPLETE FACULty, September 15th, 1879, in the "BELL STONEWALL MANSION," corner of Wheat and Collins streets, Atlanta, Georgia. The course of Study offers to Students unusual advantages both by Recitations and Lectures, and embraces schools as follows:

1. School of Modern Languages, Prof. A. J. M. Bizien, A. M.
2. School of Ancient Languages, Prof. A. J. M. Bizien, A. M.
3. School of Pure and Applied Mathematics and Astronomy, Prof. J. A. Richardson, A. M.
4. School of Belles Lettres.
5. School of Mental and Moral Science, Rev. W. F. Cook, A. M., D.D. (Lectures.)
6. School of Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Chemistry, Prof. N. A. Pratt, A. M., M. D.
7. School of Botany, Geology and Zoology.
8. School of Instrumental Music, Madame Von der Hoya Schultze.
9. School of Vocal Music, Prof. E. A. Schultze.
10. School of Drawing and Painting.

There will be a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for both sexes, and also a Kindergarten, under experienced instructors in connection with the College. Certificates of proficiency and diplomas in each one of the above Schools will be awarded.

For admission and terms apply to
J. A. RICHARDSON, P. O. Box 276, Chairman of Faculty.
276 aug14 d1m

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY SCHOOL.

THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY SCHOOL, under the Supervision of Mrs. Weems, will be open for scholars on the first Monday in September next, at the School House, corner Forsyth and Walton streets 264 aug14 d1m

MT. VERON INSTITUTE, 46 MT. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18th. For circulars address the Principals. MRS. MARY J. JONES and MRS. B. MAITLAND.
838 june22 d52t

Southern Masonic Female College,

COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

FALL TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, 3d September. Board, tuition and guardianship equal to any other Institution in the State. Board $15; Tuition $5, with Music $5, if both be taken together. Send for Catalogue. Art Department well filled. J. N. BRADSHAW, President.
249 aug13 d2w &wky2t

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.



A MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF SCHOLARS' WORK was awarded this Institution at the Paris Exposition. Board and Tuition at the rate of $100.00 per term of 20 weeks, payable half in advance and half in the middle of the session. Next term commences on the first Monday of September. J. M. M. CALDWELL, President.
313 july18 d&wky2m

DALTON FEMALE COLLEGE,

DALTON, GEORGIA.

Faculty for 1879-80.

Rufus W. Smith, A. M., President, Teacher of Latin and English Literature.
Homer Wright, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
Mrs. Orean M. Smith, Mathematics.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Prof. Henry Schœler,
Prof. R. M. McIntosh,
Miss Gertrude Jones,
[See Music Circular.]
Miss Lucy E. Carpenter.

ART SCHOOL.

Mrs. Fanny Lester, Principal of Preparatory School.
Miss Minnie E. Capers, Primary School.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 1st, 1879, with this experienced Corps of Teachers.

Tuition in Collegiate Classes	$40 per annum
Music	$30 to $50 " "
Preparatory Classes	$15 to $30 " "

For particulars send for Circular to the President, at Oxford, Georgia, until August 25th, after that date to Dalton, Georgia.
251 aug13 d wed sun 2d page

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Session opens Tuesday, Sept. 23d, 1879.

FULL CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The Institution is beautifully situated upon the heights surrounding the city of Macon, at an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is very healthy and free from all malaria. The various branches of a complete College Education, including Civil Engineering, are thoroughly imparted by a competent staff of Professors and Tutors. The domestic department is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy.

Board, washing and tuition, in all College branches, per annum **$230.00.**

Rt. Rev. WM. H. GROSS, D.D., Bishop of Savannah, President.

N. B.—Catalogues and full information furnished upon application.
583 july31 d1m thur sun & wky4w

WATER-CURE.

Atlanta Health Institute

MOVEMENT

ELECTRICAL & WATER-CURE.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
MRS. M. B. ROBERTSON, M. D., Lady Physician and Matron.
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Asst. Physi. and Manager.

THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE SOUTH superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes—Physicians who can, under no considerations, be induced to swerve from their conscientious adherence to the principles of Hygienic Medications, nor lend themselves to administer drug medicines whose relation to the vital organs are abnormal and anti-vital because of its popularity or because it will bring the almighty dollar. Nothing will be given or done for the sick that will in the least increase the cause of their disease, or cause unnecessary expenditure of vitality—which is always the case under drug medications however infinitessimal the dose. Thousands of—once—patients all throughout the Southern States are now enjoying happy and healthy lives, owing to the Hygienic treatment received while under Dr. Robertson. Certificates of cure from hundreds of persons in this city given on application. LADY PATIENTS and all diseases of a chronic nature are successfully and scientifically treated at this Institute without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form. Patients visited and treated, when practical, at their homes. For particulars call at the Atlanta Health Institute, 178 Peters street, which is accessible by street railroad from all parts of the city, or address either U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., or Mrs. M. H. ROBERTSON, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
37 feb19 d6m wed fri sun

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address
WM. C. COOKE, Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, if of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
218 july12 dtf

DODGE'S PASTE

KALSOMINE,

IS EASILY PREPARED AND PUT ON.

All Shades, with directions for use.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, DRUGGISTS.

PAINTS, OILS, Varnishes, etc.

We are Headquarters for reliable goods in this line. We prefer to sell the best grade of these articles at a small profit to handling common goods, which are costly in the end to the consumer. Send us your orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, DRUGGISTS.
206 june19 d1m

F. M. FARLEY,

COTTON FACTOR

96 Bay Street,
Savannah, Georgia.
132 aug7 d3m

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION MONTE MARIA,

GRACE STREET, Between 22d & 23d STREETS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE PATRONS OF THIS INSTITUTION ARE respectfully reminded that the new scholastic year begins on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. Parents and guardians who wish to secure for young ladies, in a first-class boarding-school, the benefits of a solid and refined education, with maternal supervision over their health, morals and manners, will have no reason to regret their choice of the Monte Maria Academy. On the retired and healthy heights of Richmond, in buildings enlarged to admit additional applicants, the pupils enjoy ample grounds, picturesque views, and every facility under an approved system and an efficient corps of teachers, for their contentment and progress.

Terms per Scholastic Year, consisting of TEN MONTHS, $200 including Board, Bed, Bedding Washing, Fuel, Lights, ordinary Infirmary charges, and Tuition in the English branches. Music on Piano, Organ, Harp and Guitar, as also Drawing and Painting and the Languages form extra charges. For pupils entering this year a considerable reduction will be made, particularly when two or more are entered at the same time.

All further information may be had in regard to Terms, etc., by addressing SUPERIORESS OF THE MONTE MARIA ACADEMY, Grace Street, between 22d and 23d Streets, Richmond, Va.

Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. J. J. Keane or Very Rev. F. Janssens, Richmond, Va.
174 aug10 d2w

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL COURSE of Lectures will commence October 15th 1879, and close March 4th, 1880.

FACULTY—J. G. Westmoreland, W. F. Westmoreland, W. A. Love, V. H. Taliaferro, Jno. Thad. Johnson, A. W. Calhoun, J. H. Logan, J. T. Banks; Demonstrator, J. W. Williams.

This well-established College affords opportunity for thorough medical education.

It is in affiliation with, and its tickets and diplomas recognized by, every leading medical college in the country.

Requirements for graduation as heretofore.

Send for Announcement, giving full information. JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M.D., Dean, Atlanta, Ga.
178 aug10 d&w1m

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE. SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d12m

Augusta Female Seminary,

Staunton, Virginia.

Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE SESSION OF 1879-'80 WILL OPEN THE First Wednesday in September, and close the corresponding time in June following.

TERMS,

(for session of forty weeks, payable one-half on entering and the balance in February), selection the first: For board, washing, fuel, lights, physician's fee, seat in church, calisthenics and full English course, including elocution and contingent fee, are $250.

For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues. 342 jun22-d2m.

BALTIMORE, MD., No. 59 Franklin Street.

Edgeworth Boarding & Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

WILL REOPEN ON SEPT. 18th. THOROUGH training in the English Departments and the French and German languages practically taught. 591 aug1 d2m

Miss Washington's School.

MISS LOLA H. WASHINGTON WILL REopen her School in Atlanta on the first Monday in September.

The accommodations for pupils will be enlarged and will be assisted by her sister, Miss Anita Washington.

In addition to the usual English Branches and Latin, both the French and Spanish Languages will be included in the regular course.

She expresses her very sincere thanks to her friends for the patronage extended to her School and will endeavor to deserve its continuance.

For circular and further particulars enquire of W. Rhode Hill, Esq., and General W. S. Walker, or address MISS WASHINGTON, At Belton, on Air-Line R. R.

She also refers to the Rev. R. C. Foute, Colonel G. J. Foreacre and Dr. H. L. Wilson.
56 aug3 d1m

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

A Select Boarding School for Boys.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE 18th of August, and continue sixteen weeks. Boys of bad character will not be retained. Military System has been adopted for the purpose of exercise and physical training. The Course of Study is Thorough and Practical, embracing full preparation for College and business.

CHARGES HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

Board and Tuition for Fall Term, $80.00 IN ADVANCE.

For further information address
CHAS. M. NEEL, Kirkwood, near Atlanta, Georgia.
511 july27 d2w

SAM BAILEY INSTITUTE,

Griffin, Georgia.

A Day and Boarding School for Boys.

BOARD AND TUITION FOR THE FALL Term of four months. $55.00. Military System. Business and Classical Course. Thorough work and strict discipline. Address
WM. IRA SMITH, Prin.
14 aug8 d2w

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS —AT—

MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE

Forsyth, Georgia.

THIS INSTITUTION, ONE OF THE BEST FOR the higher education of young ladies to be found in the South, will resume exercises

AUGUST 25th, 1879.

It is pleasantly, located on the M. & W. R. R., 25 miles above Macon, and 321 feet higher in altitude.

The Curriculum embraces a well arranged course in Literature and Science, while facilities for attainment in Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied at low figures.

For further particulars address
R. T. ASBURY, or S. G. HILLYER.
291 july17 d2m

Emory College,

ORGANIZED 1837.

THE FALL TERM OPENS THE FIRST Wednesday in October. College year continues for nine months; vacation embraces July, August, September.

For full information write for Catalogue.
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, Pres., Oxford, Ga.
128 aug7 d1m

ATLANTA Military Academy,

ATLANTA, GA.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School, where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished of Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution September the 1st. Session to begin Oct. the 1st.

Maj. B. J. BURGESS, Principal, Late Prin Cape Fear Military Academy, Wilmington, N. C.
20 aug12 dtf

The 42d Annual Session

—OF—

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GA.,

WILL BEGIN ON

WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER,

WITH A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED Professors and Teachers.

The very best advantages in Literature.

Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.

Domestic Department unsurpassed for comfort and care.

Expenses payable one half in September, balance in February.

Board and Regular Tuition in two Lower Classes	$250
Board and Regular Tuition in three Higher Classes	$280
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in two Lower Classes	$320
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in three higher Classes	$350

Ten per cent discount on Cash bills for Board and Tuition.

No credit except on good bankable paper.

Send for Catalogue to
W. C. BASS, President, or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
495 july1 d3m

Mercer University,

Macon, Georgia.

OFFERS THE ADVANTAGES OF A HEALTHful location, Low Rates of Tuition and Board and thorough instruction.

A course of study embracing Mathematics, Natural Science, English and other Modern Languages, is provided for irregular students.

The LAW SCHOOL, of which Hon. Clifford Anderson, John C Rutherford, Esq., and W. B. Hill, Esq., are the Instructors, offers special advantages to the Students of Law.

The Fall Term will open on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

For Catalogues and other information address the President, Rev A. J. Battle, D.D., or
JNO. J. BRANTLY, Sec. Fac.
286 july 16 d2w wed fri sun & wky2w

ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOL,

76 North Forsyth Street.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL ENTERS UPON ITS second Scholastic Year August 18th, 1879.

Boys, whose influence militates against a healthy moral sentiment will not be retained.

Strict discipline is enforced.

Course of instruction thorough and practical, including all branches taught in the regular

COLLEGIATE CURRICULUM

to Junior Class of the State University, together with modern languages and physical training.

Board and Tuition for Fall Term $100 IN ADVANCE.

For Circulars address
T. E. MEANS, 76 N. Forsyth street.
281 aug11 d1w

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.



The Eclipse Engine Leads the World.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS CAMP,

GENERAL AGENT, COVINGTON, GA.

—ALSO, DEALER IN—

Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, etc.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
314 jan19 d3m mar26w6m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.



TURNIP SEEDS.

Finest Varieties now Ready.

Also, Spinach and other Seeds for Fall Sowing, Barley, Rye, Oats, and Wheat will soon be ready.

OUR TURNIP FERTILIZER should be used by all.

Evaporators, Cane Mills and Steam Engines arriving daily at

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S,

27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Send for Prices. [july29 wky1m] 000 july1 dtf

ENGINES, COTTON GINS, ETC.



A. B. FARQUHAR, Prop.,

SOUTHERN DEPOT

PENNSYLANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Macon, Georgia,

MANUFACTURES

STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES AND KINDS,

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, PRESSES, WAGONS, ETC

SEND FOR CIRCULARR Address
JESSOP & SMITH, Managers. { ALFRED JESSOP. ROBT. H. SMITH.
221 aug12 d2m

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 28, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 43 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	2 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 july8 dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE, Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agt.

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF

The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J. O. JEFFRIES Manager. may2dtf

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—112th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years**, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York.
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
241 aug12 d&w4w

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "WHEELER House," in Griffin, Georgia. This House is situated on the corner directly opposite the Passenger Depot and on one of the most desirable hotel sites in Georgia. The house has 21 sleeping rooms besides Parlor, Sample rooms, etc. The House is now doing a good paying business and to a reliable hotel man it is a chance seldom offered. For particulars and terms address
B. WHEELER, Griffin, Ga.
289 aug12 d1w thenceowtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

—FOR—

City Property or a Convenient

COUNTRY FARM.

A RESIDENCE AND GARDEN IN WEST End, six room Cottage, Kitchen, Wood shed, Wash shed and Furnace, Wine Cellar, Work shop Tool room, Barn with Cow Stables and Horse stalls, good Servants House, double rooms.

1 acre in Fish Ponds, well stocked with Trout and Bream.

1½ acres in an Oak Grove about the Dwelling, interspersed with 60 Scuppernong Grape Vines in bearing and Hicks Everbearing Mulberries.

1¼ acre in an Orchard—Peaches, Apples, Pears Quinces, Figs, Cherries, Plums, etc.

1 acre in Grape Vines—Concord, Ives, Delawar, and Norton's Virginia in three Vineyards terraced and sodded, in full bearing.

4 acres in a Garden in a high state of cultivation and very rich.

3 acres in branch bottom, well drained with tile and broken stone and very rich.

3 acres in a Stock Pasture, well set in Orchard and Bermuda Grass. G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.
220 aug12 d1w&w1t

A FLOYD COUNTY FARM AT

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE HOOPER PLACE, 8 MILES FROM ROME, on the Coosa river, 710 acres, 300 in cultivation, and 100 fine river bottom. Well improved and one of the most desirable farms in Floyd county. Sale, first Tuesday in November next. Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years. A. E. ROSS, Administrator.
586 aug1 d&w2m aug&oct

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Natural Ice!

THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA AND THE public generally are informed that we have established an ICE DEPOT at No. 5 West Wall street, where we have on hand and will continue to keep a full supply of NATURAL ICE. Our prices, until further notice, will be as follows: In quantities of 1,000 pounds and upwards 20 cents per hundred; less than 1,000 pounds and over 100 pounds, 25 cents per hundred, and at retail to families, stores and offices **at one half cent per pound.**

Messrs. C. I. Brown & Co. will act as our agents and will, we are sure, give satisfaction. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
000 aug16 d1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING

OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.

Capital Prize 500,000 pesos.

ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.

Amount Distributed 1,350,000 pesos.

Price of Tickets—Whole, $65; Half, $35; Quarters, $18; Twentieth, $4.

TICKET No. 617, WHICH DREW THE CAPItal Prize of 1,000,000 pesos, in the grand extraordinary drawing of April 8, 1879, was sold by me. Address all orders to F. MASICH, 159 Common street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—For reference see Drew & Co. or Brad street's Reporters. 275 aug14 d1m

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SHOP MAN WANTED.

ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF RUNNING AND taking charge of Wood Working Machinery, can get steady employment and moderate wages. Address, stating age, married or single, experience, where employed and wages would expect.
A. K. FISHER.
Powersville, Houston county, Ga., Aug. 14, 1879.
000 aug16 d1w